FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PROPOSAL ON WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS REVEALED 12 APR

PY121758 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Apr 82

[By Santiago Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- According to Argentine Foreign Ministry sources today, Argentina has offered to withdraw its troops from the Malvinas Islands if the British Fleet stops advancing toward the South Atlantic and recognizes Argentine sovereignty over the archipelago. The sources indicated this was the proposal carried today to London by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig from his mission in Buenos Aires aimed at preventing a war between Great Britain and Argentina over the islands.

The sources added that the plan included the offer to place the Malvinas under an Argentine civilian, and not military, government and to give the 1,800 inhabitants of British origin participation in the government. If the UK accepts the proposal, Argentina will withdraw its 9,000 soldiers from the Malvinas Islands and will accept a temporary administration with the participation of NATO.

The sources added that simultaneously Buenos Aires and London should negotiate the final aspects concerning Argentine sovereignty over the islands.

Four-Point Plan

PY131046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1023 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Argentina last night submitted to the UN Security Council a 4-point plan for withdrawing its troops from the Malvinas Islands. The announcement was made by Anuncio Jorge Herrera, who is the third highest ranking man in the Argentine delegation to the United Nations.

Answering questions on the U.S. ABC television network, Herrera said the conditions demanded by Argentina, which have to be implemented simultaneously, are: that the British armada stop moving toward the Malvinas; that Great Britain lift the blockade around the Malvinas; that all commercial embargoes against Argentina be lifted; and that Great Britain not restore a colonial regime on the islands and not reestablish the status quo.

The Former British minister for Latin American affairs, Lord Chalfont, who was also interviewed on ABC, stated that if Argentina withdraws, Great Britain could make some concessions, such as stopping the fleet heading and temporarily lifting the blockade around the islands. Lord Chalfont, who was a negotiator on the Malvinas question in 1978, explained that he was only expressing his personal views, not those of the British Government.

He added that it was very difficult to consider as hostile acts the economic measures adopted against Argentine in light of the resolution of the UN Security Council. He recalled that other countries in addition to Great Britain had imposed an economic embargo. He said that in his view the question of sovereignty of the Malvinas was negotiable, but on the condition that Argentina pull out its troops.

Unaware of Haig Call

PY121609 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said today on his return to the Foreign Ministry from Government House that he and President Galtieri had briefed the cabinet on the present situation that has been created by the UK. He said he had no knowledge of a call from London from U.S. Secretary of State Haig, but he said that "the negotiations are continuing." He said that "Argentina is ready to repel any attack."

'No Progress' 12 Apr

PY122335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has said no progress has been made [no hay ningun progreso] in the negotiations underway to avoid a confrontation with Great Britain. He made the statement from his car on leaving San Martin Palace for Government House.

Accepts 72-Hour Truce

PY121804 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1736 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today disclosed that Argentina has accepted a 72-hour truce proposed to the two countries in their conflict over the Malvinas Islands. During a press conference, he added that the British Government is thoroughly and at the highest level analyzing the proposal made by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

The foreign minister added that his Argentine counterpart, Nicanor Costa Mendez, had informed him that the Argentine Government had accepted the Peruvian proposal while the British ambassador in Lima, Charles Wallace, had informed him that British authorities are thoroughly analyzing the proposal.

Warns on Truce

PY122328 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2125 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (NA) -- The Argentine Government "has received highly favorably" the truce requested by Peru in the Argentine-British conflict, but warned that if the United Kingdom implements its blockade of the Malvinas, Argentina "will have no other choice but to respond to the aggression."

In a communique released this afternoon, the Foreign Ministry reports that Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez responded yesterday to the request made by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry to Buenos Aires and London to make it possible for U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to make progress in his good offices mission. The San Martin Palace communique states that the note to Lima emphasizes that "the Argentine Government has received with a highly favorable spirit the Peruvian Government's proposal and vows to refrain from any action which might lead to an armed confrontation."

"If the British Government," the Argentine note says, "implements its blockade, the Argentine Government will have no alternative but to respond to the aggression, exercising its right to legitimate defense." The Argentine reply to Peru also "expresses its hope that the generous offer of the Peruvian Government, if accepted by the other party, will contribute toward reducing tension and toward facilitating the good offices of the U.S. secretary of state."

Cuban Ambassador at Ministry

PY121428 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- The Cuban ambassador to Argentina, Emilio Aragones Navarro, who for the last year had been away from Argentina, arrived at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Aragones was taken to the Central American Affairs Department, where he held a meeting with Department Director Luis Claraso de la Vega.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER CALLS FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION

PY121801 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- Regarding the UK - Argentine conflict, the Argentine Air Force commander, Gen Basilio Arturo Lami Dozo, has stated that all problems must be resolved in a peaceful manner. The air force commander made this statement on his arrival at the military side of the metropolitan airport from Comodoro Rivadavia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PACT WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PY121822 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1805 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr -- The Foreign Ministry has officially denied a report on a secret pact with South Africa and stated that Argentina has no secret pact, tacit or express, with any country, since it is not accustomed to signing this type of international instrument. This is stated in a press communique issued this afternoon by San Martin Palace which reads as follows:

In view of press reports stemming from an article published by the SUNDAY TIMES in Johannesburg which suggests that Argentina is linked to South Africa and other countries through a secret pact for the defense of the South Atlantic, the Foreign Ministry officially denies this report and points out that the Argentine Republic has no secret pact, either tacit or express, with any country, since it is not accustomed to signing this type of international instrument.

This report has no grounds and can only be interpreted as a psychological maneuver aimed at confusing the international community and, in particular, those countries which have voiced their solidarity with the Argentine Republic over the recovery of part of its national territory which until recently had been unlawfully occupied by a colonial power.

MILITARY MEASURES FOR DEFENSE OF COUNTRY CONTINUE

Peruvian Planes Arrive

PY121737 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] On behalf of Buenos Aires authorities, Argentine diplomatic sources reported during the past few hours that several planes of the Peruvian Air Force reportedly are in Comodoro Rivadavia in order to assist in the conflict over the Malvinas. The sources added that the presence of these planes is in keeping with the solidarity voiced by the Peruvian Government for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Position of Warships Secret

PY121418 Paris AFP in Spanish 1403 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (AFP) -- Argentine officials today maintained complete secrecy over the position of Argentine ships in the Atlantic while foreign reports stated that Argentine ships had evacuated the war zone near the Malvinas Islands.

No Ships in Quarantine Area

PY121501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (AFP) -- The Navy Command reported here this afternoon [as received] that no Argentine warship has been in the 200-mile no go zone near the Malvinas Islands for the entire day. However, the navy refused to give details on the position of the main ships; that is, whether they are at sea or in port. The navy noted that light ships are still carrying out normal patrol activities.

Ready To Face Attack

PY121604 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1516 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (LATIN) -- Military and civil defence sources have reported that Argentina today has all its Atlantic defense and security resources ready to face an eventual British attack. Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, chief of the South Atlantic Theater of Operations, said units of the fleet are at full strength and ready to fulfill their mission.

TELAM quoted a naval spokesman, saying that Argentina has several ships at sites which were preestablished before the announcement of the blockade. The spokesman added that the navy also has other units stationed at posts that are not the usual ones, but located in strategic areas so they can immediately go into operation in view of a possible confrontation. He also said that naval aviation is carrying out continuous reconnaissance flights over various areas and that the marines are also carrying out reconnaisance activities.

Admiral Lombardo declined to give details on the location of the Argentine ships, but said they are ready to respond immediately to any operation orders.

Comodoro Rivadavia Situation

PY121229 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0826 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 12 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- A vast deployment prepared for an eventual British attack against the Argentine South Atlantic coast was ready early this morning as the deadline announced by Great Britain to sink any Argentine ship within 200 miles of the Malvinas Islands expired.

This city, with 120,000 inhabitants, which has become the center of defense operation in southern Argentina, was peaceful early this morning, but shortly after midnight it was observed that security measures and military preparations were being intensified. These preparations were characterized by a continual movement of military convoys carrying heavy weapons and the call to inhabitants to offer their services as volunteer workers for the Red Cross.

Navy sources stated that in case the attack threat by the British fleet should take place, the British will possibly resort to the shark tactics [tactica de tiburon], that is, sending three submarines to sink Argentine warships within the 200-mile radius around the Malvinas Islands while they await the arrival of the remaining ships of the fleet that left Great Britain and Gibraltar last week.

However, the sources added, the Argentine fleet is at its usual anchorage and late last night French-made Mirages continually took off and landed at the Comodoro Rivadavia Airbase, 1,800 km south of Buenos Aires. As a precautionary measure in case of an eventual attack, the military authorities have canceled all flights by the state airline LADE, which is controlled by the air force.

Col Esteban Solis, in charge of the military operations here, yesterday told journalists that the Argentine forces, within the framework of measures adopted for these circumstances, are ready to repel any attack. A Red Cross spokesman reported that two hospitals in the region have been made available and blackout exercises will be carried out in areas which were not included in the blackout operations last week in Comodoro Rivadavia.

Theater Preparations

PY130342 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2124 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (NA) -- Observers following events in the South Atlantic Theater of Operations (TOAS) today deemed unlikely the possibility of a naval confrontation within the Malvinas area. However, they did not dismiss the fact that the British fleet that has been dispatched to the South Atlantic is nearer to the area than had been thought. The estimate, which is now being questioned, indicated that the fleet was 1 week away from the area, that is to say, approximately 9,000 km from the Malvinas. The observers noted that the fleet may be nearer than 9,000 km and therefore may arrive in the area of the alleged blockade by next weekend.

Concurrently, Argentine ships remain in port outside the 200-mile area around the Malvinas. It seems that naval activity is limited to the patrolling by small ships with the support of air force units.

The Air Defense Command, on orders from Brig Augusto Jorge Hughes, within recent hours has completed and reinforced its operational deployment in southern Patagonia, and has implemented all means necessary for the identification, interception and destruction of hostile air intruders in vast areas as well as in the Malvinas and in the other islands of the South Atlantic.

Air force sources noted that overall air power has started operating uninterruptedly with all its components, such as flight and meteorological support and search and rescue operations, thus enabling it to safeguard and control sovereign airspace around the clock. The sources added that combat, observation and transport aircraft are flying the airspace constantly, notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions.

For its part, the Strategic Air Command, on orders from Brig Hellmuth Conrado Weber, continues to deploy its units and is ready for immediate air operations to intercept or support the deployed units in the event of a landing attempt or of an attack by any invader designed to prevent the free exercise of Argentine sovereignty over the continent or over the archipelago.

The air force transport squadron has received a Boeing-737 from Aerolineas Argentinas, a Fokker F-27 from the LADE and a Fokker F-28 from the commercial aviation sector. The air force units allocated for operations are the Air Attack and Heavy Air Transport Group; Light Air Transport Group; 1st Search and Rescue Squadron; 3d Reconnaissance Squadron; Sanitary Evacuation Squadron; 2d Attack Squadron; 1st Interceptor Squadron; 3d Fighter Bomber Squadron; 2d Air Warning and Control Group; 4th Antiaircraft Squadron; 1st Special Operations Group; Air Support Services Squadron, and the communications detachment.

Navy sources dismissed the possibility of an armed controntation in Atlantic waters within the next 48 hours because a major part of the Argentine fleet is in port. No British ships have been detected within the area, which the main body of the British fleet "is perfectly pinpointed" in its advance toward the South Atlantic.

Falklands Garrison Supplied

PY102305 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2105 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 10 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Despite the rain and mist, C-130 Hercules transports were taking off today every 2 hours from this city carrying stores, ammunition and food to the Malvinas Islands.

Military sources report that the islands, where more than 7,000 soldiers have been stationed, can resist a blockade of more than 1 month with their supplies. Great Britain has announced a naval blockade of the islands, warning that starting Monday any Argentine warship within a 200-mile distance of the islands was liable to be sunk.

The planes were being unloaded at the Malvinas by soldiers and returned immediately to Comodoro Rivadavia, an important oil center 1,800 km south of Buenos Aires.

In response to the announced British blockade, Argentina created a special operations command in the South Atlantic to protect its 200-mile territorial water including the seas around the Malvinas. The air force here reported the completion of strategic operational deployment for the detection, identification interception and destruction of hostile air raiders.

Navy Activities

PY092354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2150 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 9 Apr (NA) -- Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, commander of the South Atlantic Theater of Operations, today met again with high-ranking navy officers assigned to that region and then departed for an unspecified destination outside the area, navy sources report. A spokesman ruled out the possibility that Lombardo may have gone to the federal capital and noted that "there were no major changes" in the situation at the Puerto Belgrano base since early this week.

The sources reported that the aircraft carrier 25 de Mayo and the missile frigate Hercules had not yet sailed again and have been anchored at their regular positions since early this week.

However, the degree of readiness of troops and ships is similar to that existing during the days that preceded the operation that made it possible to recover the Malvinas, Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

It was also learned that analysis of the movement of the British Fleet which, according to foreign reports, is heading toward the Malvinas zone, had been entrusted to the intelligence service of the joint staff. While not ruling out the possibility of releasing a report on available information, navy sources noted that for the time being distribution of analysis reports will be restricted to senior officers.

It was reiterated that despite all these activities, the situation at the Puerto Belgrano base was considered "normal," just as is the situation concerning the marines, naval aviation and the fleet.

Intelligence 'Counteroffensive'

PY101555 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1120 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- The Argentine intelligence service in recent hours started a counteroffensive to smear the campaign waged by its British counterparts on the actual operating capacity of the fleet dispatched by London to the South Atlantic. Navy sources report that the British have the support of mass circulation foreign newspapers and news agencies that have their main offices in those countries that support the British position in the conflict.

An intelligence officer has stated: "Many of the news cables are written by Anglo-Saxons, but our diplomacy is beginning to open new paths also in that ground." The source stated he doubts that a psychological operation staged by London "will be able to last for long if it does not depart from the basis of real facts."

"The British have made a lot of fuss about the departure of their fleet. I am not saying this is something that can be taken lightly, but the enemy is not unaware that its difficulties [words indistinct]." The Navy sources have agreed that "the weaknesses of the British air and naval power to carry out and support landing operations in the area [passage indistinct].

According to a 15-point memorandum presumably released by the Argentine General Staff, "Great Britain will suffer high political and military losses in the face of a frustrated attempt to land on the Malvinas Islands." It is added: "The time that has elapsed has allowed the Argentine armed forces to dig themselves in on the islands and to prevent any attempt to make naval or air landings."

DECREE: STATE OF SIEGE DOESN'T INCLUDE ISLANDS

PY122100 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 2000 GMT 12 Apr 82

["For the British colony on the Malvinas Islands"]

[Text] Buenos Aires (TELAM) -- The state of siege which has been effect throughout Argentina since the armed forces took over the government from the disintegrating regime of Maria Estela de Peron in 1976 does not hold in the territory of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, according to government decree published in today's issue of the official bulletin.

The decree, number 685, bases the state of siege on provisions of Article 23 of the national constitution of the republic which cover institution of such a condition when a government is faced with a threat of terrorist subversion and must assure internal peace and security to the nation.

AFP DESCRIBES 'TENSE' SITUATION IN FALKLANDS

PY130355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2024 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina, 12 Apr (AFP) -- The situation in the capital of Malvinas Islands was tense today despite the fact that all routine activities were normal, civilian sources who had come from the archipelago to Comodoro Rivadavia reported here.

While the people are not hostile to Argentine troops, they are not cooperative and the few Argentine civilians on the islands are treated with a certain degree of coolness, it was reported.

A group of kelpers, as the islanders are called due to the kelp algae which exists in large quantities in the area, just hours ago asked the Argentine governor, Ge Mario Menendez, to clear the streets of armed personnel since they are not accustomed to seeing armed soldiers on the street. Until the Argentine landing, the British system of unarmed policemen prevailed on the island.

The sources said there are now neither soldiers nor armored vehicles on the streets of the small city of Puerto Rivero -- formerly Port Stanley. The soldiers retired to unspecified points in island's interior and are out of people's sight.

The sources said the islanders' greater fear is that the Argentines might hold them hostage. They all listen to BBC broadcasts daily and exchange information and news.

On the streets, the kelpers are indifferent but in no way aggressive toward the Argentines and respond to their greetings in English.

The sources reported that although some work was neglected, the bulk of public services and the precarious labor activities continue to be normal on the islands.

Military Spokesman's Report

PY122227 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1940 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- A military spokesman today said at Puerto de las Islas Malvinas that the defensive measures taken by the Argentine military have been increased and reinforced on the two main islands of the Malvinas archipelago.

During a telephone conversation with REUTER, the spokesman added that movement at the port had been normal until yesterday and that the air lift with the continent is being carried out uninterruptedly with several flights a day.

A British military blockade was imposed today at 0400 GMT (0100 local time) around the islands.

The military spokesman said that the 1,800 English-speaking islanders resumed their labor activities normally after the Easter holiday. He added that the Malvinas inhabitants are more pro-Argentine every day.

On his part, a resident of the islands said during a telephone conversation that the islanders are uneasy over the possibility of a confrontation and that they anxiously listen to the broadcasts of the BBC of London and of the Argentine state-run radio to keep themselves informed on the evolution of the dispute. The resident noted that the islanders have confidence in the Royal British Navy, but that they are impressed with the Argentine military reinforcement being carried out and with the efficiency with which the islands were occupied last week. He added that communication between the islanders and the Argentine soldiers is improving. He asserted that a large number of residents are awaiting the outcome of the crisis to decide whether to stay or to leave the islands.

FALKLANDS MILITARY GOVERNOR NAMES CABINET

PY130411 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Puerto de las Islas Malvinas, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- It was officially reported here that the military governor of the islands, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, has named his cabinet. It will be made up of these officials:

Government secretary general	Carlos Felipe Bloomer Reeve
Economy and finance secretary	Col Oscar Chini
Justice secretary	Lt Col Eugenio Miari
Public works secretary	Col Manuel Borrego
Communications secretary	Col Francisco Marchinandorena
Education and social action secretary	Capt Barry Huessey

It was noted that these persons have been serving as personal assistants to the military governor and they have not yet been named by decree as members of his Cabinet.

Grants Interview

PY130305 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 82

["Exclusive" interview with Malvinas Governor Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez on 11 April on Malvinas -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The interview begins with a question about the significance of the installation of a television station on the island.

[Answer] I believe it very important for the Malvinas to have this television station, which was a much-felt need. Everyone told us before we came here that a television station should have top priority, but we really did not know how to solve this.

Thus, Misiones Province had a wonderful idea which has allowed us to take a giant leap toward reaching the Malvinas people by giving them information, images of our country, and I believe this will help us move more quickly on the path toward real integration.

[Question] Sir, tell us about the people you have to govern now.

[Answer] This is population influenced, markedly influenced I would say, by a special education system and by an action which, although I wouldn't say it is disruptive, is designed to indoctrinate them. This action is carried out by a group of people linked to the colonialist government, to certain economic interests such as the Falkland Islands Company, which exercises some sort of monopoly over the islands. The company owns a large portion of the land. For instance, it owns more than half of the island we are on now. It owns the large store, the ship which takes supplies around the islands and so forth. Thus, doubts and fears about losing their business have always made them exercise a great influence on the British crown and on the islanders. This naturally presents a situation not the most favorable for quickly reaching the people. Yet, I would say, for instance, that yesterday three islanders returned from the mainland to the Malvinas. I was able to talk to them and they were highly receptive.

Thus, as our situation is consolidated on the islands, I believe we will in practice be able to prove to them what I told them in my message: We have not come to conquer them, we simply came to reoccupy what has always been ours. And we consider them as legitimate inhabitants of an Argentine territory: They can either continue to retain their British citizenship or become Argentine citizens. To the extent possible, they will be allowed to retain their customs and practices. Furthermore, I believe they will be able to receive a large number of advantages by becoming part of the Argentine Republic -- they have never dreamed of, they are unaware of, due to their being so far away and so neglected by Great Britain, which kept them as a second-rate colony.

[Question] Sir, you are here as a military governor. We would like to know what your main goal as a governor is.

[Answer] I would say that my mission is both of a military and civilian nature. I am a military governor. One duty does not preclude the other, even though at a certain time I will have to set priorities. For instance, I can tell you that the priority now is to guarantee, to consolidate our presence on these islands. As a governor, I can tell you I would consider my mission accomplished if after a span of time, which one can still not specify, perhaps in a few months, I could reach these people and succeed in having them work with us, in cooperating, in discussing ideas as to how to improve their standard of living, even for them to tell us about those things they do not view favorably and, above all, to implement some much longed for needs, to improve their educational facilities, their socioeconomic prospects. Perhaps all these would take a little longer, but at this time we already have normal public services so we still have to do something more for the Malvinas people. You have given us great help with the television station.

[Question] Sir, your farewell to the Misiones people.

[Answer] Well, I can tell you today that I hope you had a happy Easter and felt very close to us as we feel toward the entire country, to the Misiones people, who are so far away but whom I know quite well because I worked very close to them for 2 years when I was assigned to Corrientes. I want to tell them to keep working with that characteristic spirit of the Misiones people, with that spirit stemming from that red soil and that green jungle, which always seemed to be growing. Let Misiones not stop and let its people support us from up there.

HAM RADIOS ORDERED DISMANTLED IN ISLANDS

PY101959 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1245 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Puerto de las Islas Malvinas, 10 Apr (TELAM) -- Despite the Easter holiday, the military governor of the Malvinas, Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, carried out intensive activity practically all day yesterday.

The governor met with military officials and aides and the meetings will continue today.

The military government of this territory released decree No 3 ordering those among the population who have ham radio equipment in the Malvinas Islands to hand that equipment over to an office created for this purpose in the town hall starting today. The decree signed by General Menendez says the measures was adopted in view of the announcement made by the British Armed Forces that on Monday it is going to blockade the Malvinas Islands area and also for reasons of security. The decree also orders the inhabitants who live on the ranches on the islands to dismantle their antennas, disconnect the equipment components and place them a mile from their residence.

Two prior decrees released by the military government are also related to the operation of ham radio equipment as there are more than 500 licenses to operate ham radios and about (?99) highly sophisticated sets in the possession of the islanders.

The first decree released on Thursday prohibited operation in ham frequencies and the second decree detailed the required procedures to renew licenses.

UK, AUSTRIALIAN IMPORTS TO REQUIRE AUTHORIZATION

PY100353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2309 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- The Trade Secretariat today reported that imports from Great Britain and Austrialia will require prior authorization by Argentine authorities. It was officially reported that this measure is in keeping with the prohibition on Argentine secotrs import from those countries.

MALVINAS STAND CONSIDERED IN AWARDING CONTRACTS

PY100426 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2322 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- The Public Works and Services Ministry today reported that any decision concerning awards of contracts to foreign enterprises will take into account "the behavior the country involved has observed toward our country" with regard to the Malvinas.

The communique states that "any decision concerning awards of public work contracts, acquisition of equipment, bids for concession of public services, engineering contracts and any other type of contract to foreign enterprises will primarily take into account the national interest in relation to the behavior the country involved may have observed with regard to our country."

CGT SEEKS AFL-CIO SUPPORT ON MALVINAS ISSUE

PY100156 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2118 GMt 9 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- The General Labor Confederation [CGT], which conveys the desire and support of the entire Argentine working class, addressed its sister organization the AFL-CIO to state that, above the disagreements that sometimes cause divisions, on this occasion the workers are united with the rest of the Argentine people in support of the historic decision to recover the Malvinas Islands and thus fulfill one of the most cherished national aspirations in more than a century.

The CGT appeals to the understanding and support of that labor organization, convinced that as workers they will be able to interpret and share our position toward those who had occupied a piece of our territory by force, completely overlooking the claims and peaceful negotiations made by our country since 1933.

MONTONERO LEADER VIEWS MALVINAS, CENTRAL AMERICA

PA092246 Havana International Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Part 1 of interview with Mario Eduardo Firmenich, leader of the Peronist Montonero movement; time, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Firmenich] The Reagan administration is undoubtedly very uncomfortable because in the Galtieri military dictatorship it had its most loyal ally for a military intervention in Central America. There also is no doubt that Margaret Thatcher's administration is the U.S. closest ally in the NATO. Therefore, it is an uncomfortable choice.

We have no doubt, however, about the historical behavior of Yankee imperialism and its alliance with the remains of the British empire of which the United States was once a part.

Therefore, in a final choice between national Argentine interests, not the Argentine dictatorship, and British imperialist interests, it is clear the United States will always be on the British side.

[Question] Could you comment on your recent visit to Mexico?

[Answer] Yes, we have just visited Mexico where we participated in a broad meeting called by all South American parties and democratic peoples and revolutionary movements. We met in Cuernavaca and issued a declaration which is named the Cuernavaca Declaration.

After this, we also participated publicly in a meeting of the Latin American Newsmen's Federation and spoke about our proposed program for national salvation. It is entitled "Basis for the Constituent Alliance of the New Argentina." The main leaders of the South American political forces participated in this conference as well as Mexican PRI Deputy (Alfonso Cesbit), who is also executive secretary of the permanent conference of Latin American political parties.

Finally, we had the honor of visiting President Lopez Portillo whom we thanked for Mexico's permanent solidarity with all Latin American exiles, especially those from the Southern Cone who oppose the dictatorships of the national security doctrine. We also thanked him for Mexico's conduct toward Campora, who was a Peronist movement member and who became president of Argentina with the support of the people.

Naturally, we also expressed our solidarity and support for the peace and integration proposals regarding the self-determination of peoples, which President Lopez Portillo has promoted for Central America.

[Question] In Mexico, during this meeting you mentioned, reference was made to the Argentine military presence in Central America. I would like to hear about the participation of Galtieri's junta in Central American events, especially in El Salvador.

[Answer] Yes, there was a public statement condemning the Reagan administration's aggresiveness in Central America and the participation of the [word indistinct] dictatorships, especially the Argentine. This participation is a result of the geopolitical views of the gorrillas who are usurping power in my country, which supposedly makes them believe that a third world war is being waged over an axis of ideological borders. This would be a war between the East and West and the struggle for social justice, democracy and political sovereignty of all the peoples of the world, the Latin American, especially, is a part of this alleged world war.

They, therefore, believe that the Central American situation represents the introduction of a geopolitical wedge of the East into the American Continent which would divide the geopolitical hemogeneity of the continent and the values of the so-called Western and Christian world.

Under this impression, several years ago, even while Somoza was still in Nicaragua, they decided to actively participate in maintaining the genocidal dictatorships which have for decades oppressed our fraternal Central American countries. This is why they supported Somoza in his time against the Sandinist insurrection and later, after Somozism was defeated, they supported the Salvadoran and Guatemalan genocidal regimes.

There was even a time when they even considered El Salvador as lost and gave priority to Guatemala. However, with the coming of the Reagan administration, the world geopolitical belligerent sectors felt encouraged and because of the U.S. administration's collaboration, attention was again given to El Salvador.

Urges Seizing UK Companies

NC101246 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 10 Apr (AFP) -- The leftist exiled Peronist Montonero movement today called on Argentine workers to occupy British-owned companies based in Argentina and to urge their expropriation if Britain attacked the country.

In a statement issued here today, exiled Montonero Secretary-General Mario Eduardo Firmenich said Argentines employed by British firms should "occupy them immediately and demand their nationalisation" when British "pirate ships enter into Argentine waters" or "open fire against Argentine positions".

Argentine sovereignty over the Falklands was not negotiable, he added. Any negotiations involving their possible return to Britain would lead to "national humiliation".

The exiled opposition group also urged the government to call an immediate amnesty and "lift the state of siege" to allow political and trade union exiles and prisoners to "take part in the struggle" to maintain Argentine sovereignty over the south Atlantic archipelago.

To Attend Buenos Aires Rally

PY100040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP) -- The Argentine Montoneros will converge tomorrow on Buenos Aires Plaza de Mayo to defend the Malvinas against the British aggression, Mario Firmenich, leader of the clandestine guerrilla organization, announced here this afternoon.

In a statement to AFP, Firmenich said he had come to Havana to secure militant solidarity against the imperialist aggression of the British conservatives, just as it is being done among friends and allies of the Montoneros movement worldwide.

Citing a declaration of the Malvinas conflict issued here today by the Montoneros movement, Firmenich said: We Argentine exiles have the right and the duty to defend national sovereignty and to exercise popular sovereignty.

Although the military recovery of the Malvinas was achieved by the armed forces of the (?Argentine) dictatorship, it was nonetheless a genuine national gain, Firmenich said.

NAVAL EXERCISES TO BEGIN OFF ATLANTIC COAST

PY130033 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2342 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- A Brazilian naval force consisting of three frigates and five torpedo boats will sail tomorrow from Rio de Janeiro to carry out routine exercises off the southern coast of the country, a navy spokesman said today.

The operation, which will include a submarine and an auxiliary ship which are already in that area, is an exercise which had been planned more than a year ago and is in no way related to the Malvinas Islands.

The squadron is due to arrive in Paranagua, Parana State, between 16 and 17 April, and from there it will head toward the Rio Grande Do Sul coastline, at the Uruguay border. Maneuvers of this type usually last between 15 and 20 days, the spokesman said.

The Brazilian territorial waters are approximately 1,000 miles south [as received] of the main area of tension over the Malvinas Islands where Great Britain had threatened to sink Argentine ships.

Another exercise, which had also been planned some time ago, will take place late this week near Maceio -- off the Brazilian northeastern coast -- with the participation of submarines and landing boats, the Navy spokesman said.

The Brazilian Navy's main units, including the aircraft carrier Minas Gerais, are in Rio de Janeiro, the spokesman said.

2,000 VOLUNTEERS SIGN UP TO DEFEND FALKLANDS

PY130110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- Two thousand Brazilians have signed up thus far as volunteers for the Argentine forces to fight for Argentine sovereignty over the South Atlantic islands.

Among the volunteers are 10 paratroopers and 5 former marines of the Brazilian Navy who had been members of the UN peacekeeping force deployed to Santo Domingo in 1965.

SPOKESMAN SAYS NOT ASKED TO MEDIATE ON FALKLANDS

PY130352 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Carlos Rodrigues interview with Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas in Brasilia -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Will the Brazilian Government offer to act as a mediator in this issue?

[Answer] A mediation is not offered; it should be asked for by the parties. We have not received any request from either party to act as a mediator. What we have done is state -- and the president himself reiterated this in his message -- the Brazilian disposition to contribute in any possible way, complying with the desires of the two parties, toward finding a peaceful solution which would attend to the interests of all parties involved, the peoples of the Americans and of the entire world.

[Question] Mr Pericas, ministers of the economic sector reportedly met in Brasilia to discuss measures and proposals designed to provide economic aid to Argentina. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] There was a press report today about an alleged meeting. But since the finance and planning ministers have already denied this report and since there has been no meeting, those decisions announced as being made at that meeting do not exist.

ITAMARATY ISSUES NOTE ON INTERCEPTED CUBAN PLANE

PY121131 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Apr 82 p 4

[Itamaraty note on Cuban plane which overflew Brazilian airspace without permission on 9 April]

[Text] Early yesterday afternoon (the day before yesterday) 9 April, the Brazilian mission to the United Nations was contacted by the Cuban acting permanent representative to the UN about a request for an overflight and eventual technical landing of a Cuban-flag aircraft Illyushin 62, registration cut-1225, which would be flying from Havana to Buenos Aires. According to the Cuban representative, said aircraft would be carrying a high-level governmental delegation.

After consulting with Itamaraty, the acting Brazilian permanent representative to the UN conveyed to the Cuban representative the Brazilian Government decision not to grant permission for the overflight requested.

That decision was made in keeping with the rule not to grant overflight permission over national territory to aircrafts of countries with which Brazil does not maintain diplomatic relations.

Nevertheless, the Cuban aircraft entered Brazilian airspace. In view of this fact, the Brazilian Air Force adopted the appropriate measures for the Cuban plane to land at Brasilia airbase, which it did at 2153 yesterday (the day before yesterday).

It was verified that the plane was transporting Mr Emilio Aragonez Navarro, Cuban ambassador to Buenos Aires, his wife and grandson in addition to 17 crewmen.

The plane commander tried to excuse himself for the incident, alleging that he had assumed that overflight permission had been granted.

Considering that the aircraft was transporting an ambassador to the Government of the Argentine Republic and vice dean of the diplomatic corps in that country, the Brazilian Government decided -- after an inspection of the plane -- to authorize the plane to continue its flight toward its planned destination on the condition that the return flight not be made over Brazilian airspace.

The Brazilian Government, through the Swiss Embassy in Havana -- which is in charge of Brazilian interests in Cuba -- is submitting a protest over the incident to the Cuban Government.

SECRET PACT TO DEFEND SOUTH ATLANTIC DENIED

PY121845 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today categorically denied international press reports stating that Brazil is reportedly a signatory of a secret pact for the defense of the South Atlantic.

Bernardo Pericas, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry official spokesman, said that the Brazilian Government is used to this kind of speculation and that it is aware that there are sectors interested in taking political advantages by attributing the existence of these pacts.

PCC CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA092126 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] has charged that Washington's current policy is directed at destabilizing the revolutionary governments of Cuba and Nicaragua and at strengthening reactionary regimes like those of El Salvador and Guatemala.

This is stated in the main resolution adopted in the meeting held by the organization at the beginning of this week. The PCC described the position of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government in the face of the [words indistinct] the United States in the area as servile. It also stated that the 23 March elections in El Salvador were an electoral farce and it reiterated its support of the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people. The PCC plenum also hailed the unity achieved by the Guatemalan revolutionaries whose struggle is now more difficult in view of the new coup d'etat in that country. It also stressed the Colombian Communists' decision to struggle for peace and it expressed concern about NATO's plans to install 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

VENEZUELAN, RED FLAG GUERRILLAS ACT JOINTLY

PA102241 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 10 Apr (AFP) -- The Colombian and Venezuelan guerrillas act jointly, the police reported following investigations in Caracas which led to the capture of 10 subversives of the Venezuelan Red Flag group.

The arrested include Gabriel Puerta Aponte, one of the leaders of this group which, 4 months ago, killed a [word indistinct] (military policy) in an eastern Venezuelan rural area.

At the time of his arrest Puerta carried a forged Colombian passport with the name of Henry Jose Garcia, the police reported.

The arrested subversives include two Colombians: Claudia Yepez Restrepo and Jose Oscar Ramirez, who are allegedly involved with the Venezuelan guerrillas, it was added.

Remberto Uzcategui, director of the Venezuelan Directorate of Intelligence and Preventive Services [DISIP] warned that although the top leaders of the Red Flag group have been arrested, it cannot be considered eliminated. The police are continuing to investigate the links between the Colombian and Venezuelan subversive groups. No further details were released to the press on the matter.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS AMNESTY DECREE 60 DAYS

PA081511 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0431 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (EFE) -- The Colombian Government today extended for 60 more days the amnesty decree issued in mid-February.

The information and press secretariat of the presidency of the republic indicated that the decision was made in view of the positive results that the measure has yielded.

The amnesty, the second which the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has offered to the country's guerrilla groups, applies to those who may have chosen "to rise in arms" but who have not committed such crimes as kidnapping, murder, water poisoning and arson."

Turbay Ayala intends to turn over power on 7 August having achieved more or less a general pacification. His initiative has received the support of all political, social, military and religious sectors of the country.

According to the new degree, amnesty will extend through 19 June.

UK AMBASSADOR ON HURTADO'S STAND ON FALKLANDS

PA130219 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpt] British Ambassador in Quito Adrian Buxton said today that a letter sent by President Oswaldo Hurtado to Argentine counterpart Leopoldo Galtieri has disappointed him.

Galtieri told Hurtado on Saturday that British reaction in the face of the Malvinas crisis shows that London had never had any real intention of negotiating the islands' sovereignty.

On Sunday evening Hurtado sent a note to Galtieri affirming Ecuadorean support for Argentina in the current conflict with Great Britain.

As soon as I learned that Great Britain had begun war preparations with the intention of beginning a colonial war, I felt that Argentina deserved the solidarity of the Latin American peoples, especially those who, like Ecuador, have also been the victims of the occupation of their territories through the use of force, Hurtado told Galtieri in his letter.

Interviewed today in the British Embassy in Quito, Buxton said that Hurtado's letter had been disappointing. According to him, the letter gives the impression that the Ecuadorean Government supports the Argentine position without considering either the act of aggression staged by that country or the UN decision.

Buxton commented that Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia stressed 10 days ago that Ecuador opposes the use of force, and Argentina is the only one that has used force so far.

It is disappointing that none of that is mentioned. None of what was resolved at the United Nations is mentioned either, he stressed.

In answer to a question, the British diplomat answered: We have good relations with the Ecuadorean Government. We hope and intend to maintain these relations.

In answer to another question, Buxton denied that Hurtado's letter might affect Ecuadorean-British relations. President Hurtado has said that Ecuadoreans maintain good relations with both countries, he noted.

SPANISH PREMIER TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT 9 MAY

PA122028 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, prime minister of the Spanish Government, will visit Ecuador beginning 9 May at the invitation of President Oswaldo Hurtado.

The visit by the Spanish prime minister will be officially announced on Friday. Calvo-Sotelo will also attend the presidential inauguration in Costa Rica.

It has been reported that Calvo-Sotelo's visit to the American Continent will include only Costa Rica and Ecuador. He will remain in Ecuador for 3 days, during which he will discuss bilateral and international matters with his Ecuadorean counterpart.

This is Calvo-Sotelo's first visit to Ecuador. Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has visited the country. He was recently in Quito on a personal visit.

MINISTER CISNEROS VOICES SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

PY121311 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1236 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (NA) -- Peruvian War Minister General Cisneros Vizquerra asserted that his country "today, as it has always been, is on the Argentine side."

The minister stated that "we have historical commitments and constitutional provisions which call for Peru to be on the side of its American brothers."

He added: "I believe that above its interests Great Britain must take into account that it is not only blockading Argentina but it is blockading all of America."

In statements made over Radio Rivadavia Cisneros Vizquerra pointed out that "all the Peruvian soldiers are experiencing these moments with the same emotion that the Argentines are" and pointed out that there is a "great relationship" between the two armies. [words indistinct]

At another point, the minister referred to his personal position by stating that the fact that "I was born there, was educated there, went to the military school of the nation makes me feel nearer to you."

"I have informed President Galtieri and my classmates about this and have placed myself at their disposal in whatever way I may be useful."

UN PEACE-KEEPING FORCE PROPOSAL FOR FALKLANDS

PY092113 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- The formation of UN peace-keeping force which would take charge of the Malvinas Islands until Argentina and Great Britain are able to peacefully solve their differences may be formally proposed by Peru, the morning newspaper EL OBSERVADOR stated today.

This proposal, the newspaper said, would be the Peruvian contribution to avoiding the conflict. The report quotes sources linked to the Foreign Ministry and claims that Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella may have made this proposal known to the ambassadors of Argentina and Great Britain.

The Foreign Ministry has neither denied nor confirmed the report.

Further Details

PY110126 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0019 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Diplomatic spokesmen said here today that Peru has proposed to Argentina and Great Britain that an international force occupy the Malvinas Islands to guarantee peace while the two countries reach an agreement over the islands of the south Atlantic.

The proposal was made by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to the Argentine and British ambassadors in Lima who, it has been learned, paid close attention and relayed the proposal to their respective governments.

PCV EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA IN CRISIS

PA112325 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2023 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 11 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] today expressed support for Argentina in its occupation of the Malvinas Islands.

In a communique, the PCV said that "the repudiation that we feel for the Argentine military government because of its constant violation of public liberties, cannot make us limit our solidarity with the Argentine people."

"The military junta headed by Leopoldo Galtieri," the communique added, "has skillfully used the occasion to divert the attention from the serious problems that Argentina is facing but this does not prevent us from giving our firm support to the just recovery of part of the Argentine territory."

"Venezuela must mobilize itself to give active and immediate solidarity to the Argentine people in this hour of crisis," it added.

PRESIDENT HERRERA CAMPINS ON GUYANA, EL SALVADOR

PA080437 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[News conference given by President Luis Herrera Campins in Miraflores Palace in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Venezuela has not reacted, at least not visibly, to the oil exploration work being done by Guyana in the Rupununi area, an area claimed by Venezuela. In addition to this it has been said that the Venezuelan Air Force will equip itself with British planes, and it is a well-known fact that England is fully and openly supporting Guyana in its territorial differences with Venezuela. Does this mean that the Venezuelan state, deep down, has renounced its right to Essequibo?

[Answer] Not at all. The Venezuelan position, as expressed by the present government, on the historic claims to the Essequibo area remains firm. We have told this to the Guyana Government on every suitable occasion. We have especially stressed this to the Guyanese we know best: President Forbes.

When he came to Venezuela, he came for two basic purposes: to try and secure Venezuelan cooperation for the construction of the Turesia dam and to try and extend the validity of the Puerto Paz protocol. I simply told him that Venezuela could not cooperate in the construction of the dam, because its position on work in that area is clear. We have informed friendly countries that could be settled and working there, or that are participating in any activity at any level, that as of 18 June 1982 we are going to regard the rights granted in the Puerto Paz protocol as terminated.

Therefore our position remains the same. We continue to follow the situation carefully, but, of course, we are always trying to secure data from the best sources, in line with the country's traditionally serious policy.

[Question] Yesterday the Foreign Ministry issued a communique on Central America in which it [words indistinct] representation to the guerrilla groups. I would like to know if this means that you have rejected the request made by the FMLN guerrillas to help and mediate in the Salvadoran conflict?

[Answer] We maintain our position as [word indistinct] in the text of the communique. Our foreign policy remains one of peace, in defense of the institutional values and principles of democracy and freedom in the area. We have always said that we must seek democratic and institutional solutions through elections.

When no one believed that the elections in El Salvador could be carried out, when no one believed that the Salvadoran people, despite the subversives' threats, could go to the polls the way they did, we were saying that this was precisely the [word indistinct].

The elections took place. The Christian Democrats obtained an important victory by securing approximately 40 percent of the votes. This is difficult. I can tell you that, given my experience with elections.

Of course, there has been this awareness by the rightist groups, which, for various reasons, undoubtedly did well in the elections. One of the reasons is that the campaign of the Social Democrats and of international communism was directed against Napoleon Duarte and the government junta, who were trying the hardest to secure the democratic and institutional solution, despite the tremendous violence in El Salvador.

We maintain our position. I am waiting to see how the situation develops in El Salvador, for there is the possibility that power will go to persons who are really interested in dialogue, conversation and negotiations, because this is a Salvadoran problem. This is what I am waiting for before answering the letter from the FMLN guerrilla leaders.

In answering this letter I would be acknowledging their existence. What I would not be acknowledging is that they are a representative group, some sort of state group, nor would I be denying that they are a group that disregards international law.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES PURCHASE OF 24 HAWK PLANES

PA062020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 4 Apr (AFP) -- It was unofficially disclosed today that the Venezuelan Government has approved the expenditure of some $230 million for the purchase of 24 British-made Hawk airplanes for the training of its air force.

The Hawk jets will serve as trainers for the pilots of the 24 sophisticated F-16 fighters that Venezuela will buy from the United States for a total of $600 million.

These two fleets would turn the Venezuelan Air Force into the most powerful air force in Latin America, except for Cuba, by 1987. Cuba has Soviet MIG squadrons.

In congressional and retired military circles there is great opposition to the purchase of British airplanes because of technical considerations and also because Britain supports Guyana in its territorial dispute with Venezuela, which is mentioned here as one of the possible causes of a hypothetical conflict.

Regarding the F-16's, the leftist opposition accuses the Christian Democratic government of participating in the arms race fostered by the United States in an effort to harass the Cuban socialist regime.

The media, however, believes that the military's criteria will prevail and that both the F-16's and the Hawk aircraft will be purchased.

The Hawk is a tactical support, high-performance aircraft able to carry a large external load. It is also sufficiently sophisticated to be used to train those who will pilot what is to become Venezuela's major air weapon, the F-16.

Venezuela would replace its T-2 (Buckeye) aircraft with the Hawk planes. Its 16 Mirages and a group of old CF-5's and Canberras would be replaced by the fleet of F-16 aircraft.

REACTION TO FALKLAND ISLANDS DISPUTE NOTED

Thatcher Letter to Lopez Portillo

FL122030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1805 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Crispin Tickell, Great Britain's ambassador to Mexico, said this morning that if the Soviet Union should intervene to help Argentina, the conflict in his country would get worse. Interviewed in Los Pinos, where he had been received by President Jose Lopez Portillo, he said he had delivered a personal letter to the Mexican president from Mrs Margaret Thatcher which explains the UK position on the conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

Lopez Portillo Comments

PA121815 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1434 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Apr (EFE) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has noted that Mexico has always recognized Argentina's right to decolonize the Malvinas Islands.

The president stated that the Mexicans "recommend that the dispute be solved peacefully, in a setting to which the problem corresponds and which it deserves: the United Nations."

Questioned about Mexico's position, he insisted that Mexico recognizes Argentina's right to decolonize the islands and he added that there is no reason why Mexico should act as a mediator in the British-Argentine conflict.

He said that Mexico's position has always been to maintain principles based on the peaceful solution of dispute.

LOPEZ PORTILLO OPENS PACIFIC SEABOARD PEMEX POST

FL122235 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Salina Cruz, 10 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo inaugurated the new oil installations in this port today, a total investment of 2,000,728,000 pesos. With these installations, the necessary infrastructure for the export of crude via the Pacific Ocean has been opened, since up to now Mexican oil exports could only be shipped out of ports on the Gulf of Mexico.

Crude from the Chiapas-Tabasco and Sonda de Campeche area oil fields will arrive at these installations. A 30-inch-diameter and 270-kilometer-long oil pipeline will start at Nuevo Teapa, Tabasco, which will be the most important starting point for the pipelines of the Pemex distribution system. The pipelines that supply the plateau refineries (Atzcapotzalco, Tula and Salamanca) as well as the export terminals of Pajaritos, Vera Cruz and now the one at Salina Cruz, interconnect at the Neuvo Teapa pumping station.

A 48-inch-diameter and 16-kilometer-long, surface and underwater oil pipeline is used to load the export crude on tankers. This pipeline will permit the pumping of oil at a rate of 60,000 barrels per hour to the loading buoy, located 5 kilometers off-shore. The loading buoy is designed for loading oil tankers of up to 250,000-tons cargo capacity.

It is worth stressing that with these installations, the port of Salina Cruz has become an important export outlet and at the same time will serve as a distribution point for fuels to consumer centers along Mexico's Pacific seaboard.

YOUTH GROUPS ORGANIZE ANTI-INTERVENTIONIST FRONT

PA130403 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement (JS-19J) at a news conference today announced the formation of an anti-interventionist youth front comprised of youth organizations of Honduras, Panama and Costa Rica. The front was organized during a tour through those countries from 16 March to 4 April, by JS-19J delegates. The purpose of the tour was to promote international solidarity with our revolution and to interest the youth organizations of Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama in the Nicaraguan process.

According to JS-19J's international relations committee member (Evelyn Pinto), the results of the trip were highly positive, since the various youth organizations were receptive to the Nicaraguan youngsters' views against intervention in the area. The JS-19J delegation met with a number of Christian, Social Democratic, leftist, student and progressive youth organizations in these countries.

The news conference was also attended by Companero Orlando Jose Tardencilla, who participated at the Fourth Congress of the Union of Young Communists, held in Havana from 1 to 3 April. Tardencilla stressed the Cuban youngsters' proletarian internationalism, as well as that fraternal people's great affection for the Sandinist revolution.

Following is Companera (Pinto's) statement: [Begin recording] The results of this trip have been highly positive. The youth organizations of Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama were receptive to our position that there should be a militant Central American youth movement ready to fight in the streets in a combative and belligerent manner against U.S. imperialism's interventionist plans.

With all of them we established struggle plans, which are already underway. These include meetings, activities at the schools and universities, the release of joint pronouncements and picketing of the U.S., Salvadoran and Guatemalan Embassies in Panama. Marches are also being organized in Panama for mid-April. In short, the young are already undertaking a number of activities in Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama. This shows us that the Central American youngsters are on their feet, struggling. The decision made by the Central American youngsters is the same we have made here in Nicaragua: U.S. imperialism will not pass. If this slogan is effective here in Nicaragua, we can also tell our people and the Nicaraguan young that this slogan is equally effective in Central America. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT AGREES WITH NICARAGUA ON BORDER MOVES

PA112128 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2015 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Political observers have predicted here that one of the main agreements to be reached between President Rodrigo Carazo and the members of the Nicaraguan Government junta today is a more effective vigilance of the common border where armed clashes occurred in the past few days. President Carazo left for Nicaraguan territory near the border with Costa Rica today to celebrate the 126th anniversary of the Rivas battle which culminated in the defeat of the filibusters headed by the American William Walker. The armed confrontations occurred early on Wednesday when Nicaragua's Penas Blanca border post was attacked, forcing the authorities of the two nations to increase the patrolling along the border.

In a statement to the Costa Rican press, Carazo expressed concern over an attack that anti-Sandinist forces carried out against the Nicaraguan customs post.

Regarding this, BARRICADA, the official FSLN organ, reported that President Carazo talked on the telephone with Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado on Wednesday to express concern over this attack.

On this occasion, Carazo reportedly informed the Nicaraguan leader about the measures that Costa Rica adopted to "secure the border and pursue the counterrevolutionaries" who had reportedly entered Costa Rican territory. Political observers concluded that the talks between the representatives of the two governments on border matters was reportedly the main topic of the meeting held in Penas Blancas.

EL SALVADOR

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MAY BE INSTALLED 13 APRIL

PA122342 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1956 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The results of the negotiations to form a government between the parties that participated in the 28 March elections, are being kept secret and will be announced only after the deputies-elect are given their credentials tomorrow, Tuesday. According to an official source, as soon as the Central Electoral Council [CCE] hands out these credentials, the Constituent Assembly could be installed.

The leaders of the five rightwing parties who jointly won 36 seats in the Constituent Assembly and the Christian Democratic Party, which won another 24, met all of last week to agree on the formation of a government to replace the current civilian-military junta. At the beginning the rightwing parties had announced a government of national unity, without Christian Democrats, but subsequently they agreed to their inclusion but without Jose Napoleon Duarte as president.

The Christian Democratic Party is currently in the government in El Salvador through a pact with the armed forces, and Duarte is president of the junta. Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is vice president and Christian Democrat Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich is the other junta member. The opposition parties' veto of Duarte appears to have been one of the most important points of the negotiations, because the Christian Democratic Party before the elections had agreed at a national convention to have him designated provisional president until the elections scheduled for 1983.

ARMY SPOKESMAN SAYS 72 REBELS KILLED IN MORAZAN

PA102348 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Apr 82 pp 3, 9

[Text] A military spokesman yesterday reported that 72 terrorists were killed in clashes in Lolotiquillo in Morazan Department. According to an armed forces spokesman, that was at least the number of guerrilla bodies scattered in places near Lolotiquillo after heavy fighting between armed forces soldiers and extremists who tried to secure positions in places known as El Norte, El Aceituno, Sunsulaca, Hualindo Arriba, Hualindo Abajo and La Manzanilla.

It is presumed that many wounded guerrillas were able to flee because of the rough terrain and died in ditches, rivers, bushes, etc. Figures were not duly controlled so an exact count of guerrilla casualties, training camps found, war materiel, medicines and food supplies seized is unknown.

Peasants in the region told the authorities that by the way the terrorists who tried to seize Lolotiquillo last week talked and dressed and by their customs, they reasoned that they were foreigners, mainly from Nicaragua, as well as from Cuba and Panama. The spokesman did not disclose the number of casualties sustained by the government forces, but just said that very few were killed and wounded. The length of the cleanup operation was not reported either.

It is believed that the contingent of terrorists was part of a larger contingent that was planning a new "final offensive" before Sunday's elections. This offensive was allegedly intended to prevent the electoral process and was to be activated in various areas in the republic using towns near the border with Honduras in the country's eastern region as a base and taking advantage of the demilitarized sector.

In conclusion, the spokesman said that the army and the security organizations had complete control of Usulutan and its suburbs and that after the clashes that occurred during the weekend, the army would try to clear the department of subversive camps.

OFFICIALS REPORT ON GUERRILLA, ANTI-FMLN ACTIONS

Guerrillas Destroy Bridge

PA081723 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] San Miguel -- The bridge that was built some 12 years ago over the Rio Grande de San Miguel, in the pass called La Encalada, Mayucaquin canton, was totally destroyed when terrorists dynamited it on the night of 2 April. It has been reported that the terrorists placed large quantities of dynamite on the bridge's foundations. The explosion cracked the foundations so the bridge cannot be used.

The destruction of the bridge has isolated many towns, cantons and villages. The farmers used the bridge to bring their produce to the market in San Miguel. The towns of Guatajiagua, Yamabal and Sensembra have been isolated and their residents will now have to take a long way around to come out through Gotera with their merchandise.

Jocoaitique Attack

PA081621 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] San Miguel -- Thirteen terrorists were killed and one officer and two soldiers were wounded during a clash on Saturday at 0400 when hundreds of armed terrorists attacked the commando base in Jocoaitique, Morazan Department. According to the authorities, the extremists staged an intense attack on the commando base in that city but its members repelled the attack. The clash lasted several hours, leaving 13 extremists dead and the same number of weapons confiscated. An Army officer and two soldiers were wounded and were rapidly transferred to the San Salvad r military hospital.

The terrorists have continued their harassment actions in various towns of Morazan Department but they have been repelled by combined forces of the army which are operating in all the towns of the eastern region.

Farm Area Recovered

PA081618 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Apr 82 pp 2, 29

[Excerpt] After intense shelling and infantry fire, combined military troops recovered the "Bajo Opico" farm that heavily armed terrorists had taken over at midnight on Saturday. According to military reports, the terrorists numbered about 800. During the surprise attack by several hundred extremists, 9 soldiers were killed, 11 were wounded. Twelve soldiers were missing, presumably kidnapped by the attackers. The farm was guarded by 38 soldiers who offered strong resistance to the terrorists who staged the surprise attack.

In view of the large number of extremists who had seized the "Bajo Opico" farm, the armed forces were forced to use combat units. Yesterday morning they recovered the installations and many weapons as well as food and supplies that the attackers had wanted to steal.

The extremists held the farm for 30 hours. They were dislodged at dawn yesterday by the soldiers of the 5th Brigade, 1st Infantry Brigade, Atlacatl Battalion and artillery brigade. The Salvadoran Air Force also participated in the action. Although the military reports do not mention the number of dead among the extremist groups, eyewitnesses said that there were many casualties.

While the situation returns to normal in the "Bajo Opico" farm located in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department, the army has begun a search for guerrilla redoubts in the Iberia and Bajo Opico cantons. This operation also includes sectors of La Cayetana, Quebrada Baila Huevo, and Verapaz, San Vicente Department. Intense patrolling is also being carried out on the slopes of San Vicente volcano.

CEL Substation Attacked

PA081928 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning heavily armed terrorists entered "Los Alpes" neighborhood and attacked the CEL [Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission] substation, causing a 2-hour blackout in Soyapango and surrounding areas. The timely intervention of the national guardsmen on watch in that sector forced the assailants to retreat, preventing the dynamiting of the transformers. Only one of the transformers was damaged by an explosive charge detonated by the terrorists, causing a 2-hour power failure.

Terrorists' Morale Questioned

PA081952 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 6

[Excerpt] According to military reports, many subversives are leaving the terrorist groups all over the country, particularly in the western area, following the elections. Col Adolfo Blandon, commander of the 2d Brigade of Santa Ana, said that after the Sunday, 28 March, elections, military patrols have found knapsacks with munitions, food, medicine and other war materiel which the terrorists abandoned in their frustration caused by the people's support of the elections.

Meanwhile, the military claims to have information that in the Usulutan and San Vicente areas, subversive groups have been seen in poor physical condition. They are tired and hungry, strong reasons for desertion. It has been reported that many have tried to abandon these groups, but since they are threatened with death if they quit, many are forced to stay.

Highway Traffic Improved

PA082003 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Apr 82 pp 4, 24

[Excerpts] The Cuscatlan bridge, at km 90 of the Pan American Highway, toward the east, is the target of nightly terrorist attacks. According to EL DIARIO DE HOY reporters who went up to the El Triunfo-Usulutan road, the Cuscatlan bridge is subjected to nightly harassment actions which are repelled by the troops posted in the area.

Before reaching the bridge, the reporters noticed that along the Pan-American Highway, in the San Felipe sector, the army maintains control of the area. Soldiers are seen on both sides of the road, posted on prominent positions protecting the passage of vehicles and persons. Besides, the army has set fire to pasture ground on both sides of the road, which served as hiding places to the terrorists.

These military measures have been praised the residents of the sector, according to reports. The information also revealed the construction of a provisional military post to control the area of San Felipe. At km 73, however, they found a bus that had been burned Monday morning. It belonged to the "RUT-Argentina" line, running between San Salvador and La Union. At the same place, there were two pickups which appeared to have been burned recently.

Before the Cuscatlan bridge there are parts of the highway where rock barricades had been destroyed, leaving the rocks strewn everywhere. As soon as some bus owners realized that the army controls such areas as San Felipe, which up to 4 days ago were impassable due to the terrorists action, they began to take their buses out and putting them back into service along that route. Shortly before noon yesterday, the San Vicente junction reported that 18 buses from San Miguel to San Salvador passed, while 17 were reported travelling from San Salvador to San Miguel.

Several trucks loaded with foodstuffs were also reported on their way to the eastern part of the country, as well as new buses, possibly replacing those destroyed by terrorist action. The trucks and the buses were reported to have arrived safely at their destination.

Bridges, Powerplant Destroyed

PA090149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0245 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 7 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Military sources reported today that leftist Salvadoran guerrillas destroyed an important railroad bridge, disrupting rail service to the country's northern provinces. They added that in the largest act of sabotage since the elections, the guerrillas destroyed the railroad bridge in Metapan, near the border with Guatemala, 77 km northeast of San Salvador, last night. The government did not say how long it will take to rebuild the bridge.

The Metapan bridge is also important to Guatemala, as the railroad is used to transport import cargo arriving at the port of Acajutla, on the Pacific coast. The sources added that last night the guerrillas attacked the capital city's suburb of Soyapango, where they destroyed another bridge and blew up an electric powerplant, causing a 2-hour blackout in this city of 11,000.

Guerrilla Ambush

PA090151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1844 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Official sources have reported that 10 civilians were wounded today in a guerrilla ambush of a truck taking people to Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador. They added that the wounded had been shot in the legs and thighs and that they were taken to a local hospital and to a San Salvador hospital.

Meanwhile, a guerrilla group clashed with army troops today in the jurisdiction of San Vicente, on the Pan-American Highway, 51 km east of San Salvador. No casualties were reported. There was also shooting last night on the northern outskirts of the Salvadoran capital, particularly in Ayutuxtepeque, Mejcanos and Cuscatancingo, residents of those sectors have reported.

REBEL LEADER WARNS AGAINST INVOKING TIAR

PA091430 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 9 Apr 82

[By Patric Filleux]

[Text] Morazan, El Salvador, 9 Apr (AFP) -- El Salvador's leftist guerrilla movement contends that the 28 March election only gave "legal status" to the extreme right and will force guerrillas to step up military action.

Maya, the nom de guerre of a young commander of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), one of the five guerrilla groups in the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), made the statement to a special AFP correspondent.

The conversation took place at a guerrilla camp in the northeastern Morazan Province, a region almost completely controlled by the ERP. "The only small difference before and after 28 March is that the extreme right that ruled the country behind the scenes has now acquired legal status and can presume a popular mandate before international opinion," she said.

The FMLN militants in Morazan felt little affected by the elections. "They can only urge us to intensify our military activity to pursue to the end our incursions in the cities and foil wherever possible Salvadoran Army units," she added.

Maya criticized the United States for "getting caught in its own trap" in the elections, which were boycotted by the left. The U.S.-backed Christian Democrat candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte drew strong support but failed to gain a majority over the combined five rightwing parties.

Maya questioned how the Reagan administration could now "publicly give military support" to a government that would include Maj Robert d'Aubuisson, the leader of the ultra-rightist Republican Nationalist Alliance that finished second in the elections. She said the FMLN was still ready to negotiate with Washington "at any moment and without conditions" on a coalition government "combining all the democratic forces in the country."

The FMLN claims that such a coalition would be the only way to end the country's bloody warfare that in three years has left more than 30,000 dead, but insists that Washington has so far ignored its appeals.

As for the immediate future, Maya said the FMLN's only fear was that the new government would invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] to bring in a combine Latin and Central American military force to back up El Salvador's Army. If this happens, Maya said, the conflict will spread throughout Central America. Because not only will we battle against this foreign military power on our soil but we will carry the war, as far as we are able, inside the countries sending troops to El Salvador, beginning with Honduras," she warned.

HAVANA ON FMLN MILITARY, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Army Patrol Attacked

PA062354 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Members of the FMLN and Army troops clashed on 3 April near the capital city of San Salvador. The clash took place after some 20 guerrillas staged a surprise attack on a military patrol that was carrying supplies to the garrison located on the slopes of the Quezaltepeque volcano, north of San Salvador. The armed forces also disclosed that nine soldiers died during a guerrilla attack on the state-owned (Pastofico) farm in San Vicente Department. Ten soldiers were wounded in the attack and 12 are missing.

Ungo Comments on Elections

PA100411 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], said in Rome that the results of the 28 March elections in El Salvador, do not reflect what occurred at the polls because this matter is being decided at the U.S. Embassy. Independent of whatever regime is installed in San Salvador, he warned, the war will become intensified as a result of the weapons supplied by the United States.

Blood will still run, the FDR president said, but the guerrilla, thanks to the people's support cannot be defeated. He reasserted that a negotiated peace is the only possible solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

Attack on Bridge

PA101856 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] For the second consecutive day, troops of the genocidal Salvadoran regime bombed the town of Jicaro, in the Usulutan Department, while guerrilla forces launched mortar attacks on one of the two bridges joining the eastern El Salvador with the rest of the country. Official sources indicated that the attack lasted 7 hours. The bridge is located some 75 km from San Salvador, according to the same sources.

Meanwhile, it was learned, that the bullet-ridden bodies of seven young people were found in a district on the outskirts of the capital. In the meantime, the Salvadoran defense minister, Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, has requested an increase in U.S. military aid. He pointed out that the armed forces of the genocidal regime need reinforcements in communications, air and land transportation, as well as other weapons to carry out a 5-year antiguerrilla plan.

MANAGUA REPORTS ARMY SAN VICENTE CASUALTIES

PA082012 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The Salvadoran Army sustained more than 30 casualties during armed clashes with FMLN guerrillas on Tuesday in San Vicente Department in central El Salvador. In the city of San Vicente, the departmental capital, three soldiers were killed and an unspecified number were wounded as a result of fighting during several hours in neighborhoods of that city. Reports also indicate that a large group of soldiers stationed in the Bajo Opico farm on the slopes of the San Vicente volcano were dislodged by FMLN forces. Nine soldiers were killed, 11 were wounded and 12 were captured.

BARRICADA: FMLN COMMANDER VIEWS ON ELECTIONS

PA110409 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] In an exclusive statement published by BARRICADA INTERNATIONAL in its latest issue, Commander Ana Maria, member of the FMLN general command, said that the people's army is snatching away military control from Duarte's army in urban areas "thus increasing its presence in the cities in a qualitative jump that will be continued by our forces." In this way the Salvadoran leader analyzed the goal of the recent FMLN political and military offensive which was intended to successfully hit the Christian Democratic army in Usulutan, Chalatenango, San Francisco Gotera, Yolaiquin, San Isidro Labrador, San Salvador and Santa Ana, among others.

After describing the postelectoral crisis of the Salvadoran rightwing as "the reshuffling of power at the top," Ana Maria said that we advocate negotiations as long as the peoples' just demands are met.

Ana Maria, who is in reality Nelida Anaya Montes, former leader of the Salvadoran National Teachers Association and former secretary general of the peoples revolutionary bloc -- according to data supplied by POR ESTO, a Mexican magazine -- was interviewed by BARRICADA INTERNATIONAL in Mexico where she reported on the fraud and the electoral maneuvering of 28 March. Ana Maria told BARRICADA INTERNATIONAL -- the FSLN publication for overseas -- that a rightwing military coup is foreseeable if the new U.S. maneuver to perpetuate Christian Democracy in power fails. This is part of Reagan's overall strategy for Central America which also includes the Readex-82 maneuvers, she added.

She noted that these maneuvers are "the prelude of a military intervention" and in the face of this, "the people must be on a war footing." In commenting on military strategy, Ana Maria said that this is part of the "strategy of popular war that the people are waging with their vanguard, the FMLN."

In addition to noting that these are "jumps in the quality of the war," she added that the goal "is to win power for the people." In analyzing the postelectoral situation, she said that: "We are aware that, as usual, demagogy and terror are present in the power reshuffle at the top. To reach its goals and objectives, imperialism has prepared and adjusted the terrain for a direct or indirect intervention through the armed forces of puppet governments:. It expected that the elections results were going to consolidate the Christian Democrats, but this didn't happen.

"The elections led to conflicts in the top rightist leadership. We must match to see how these conflicts are resolved. They are not aimed, of course, at solving the Salvadoran conflict which is becoming worse."

In discussing the negotiations, Ana Maria clearly explained that "the FMLN continues to support a negotiated solution because it is always seeking a political solution to the conflict. If Mr Duarte or the government that will be formed state that they see no possibility of negotiating with the guerrillas, I don't know whom they want to or feel that they must negotiate with."

"The FMLN is an instrument of the people, there will be no solution to the conflict if they do not take the people's belligerent force into account...we brandish the banner of negotiation as long as the people's just aspirations are met."

Regarding an imperialist military intervention in the region, Commander Ana Maria said that it will be carried out to the extent that the peoples of the world defend their right to be free. "To the extent to which Nicaragua defends, as its people are doing, the right to self-determination, to the extent that the Salvadoran and Guatemalan people intensify their revolutionary process, to that extent imperialism, with Reagan's fascist circle, will be willing to interfere, because time is passing for them, and they are not measuring the balance of forces internationally," she said.

"They view Latin America as their backyard. Intervention is a real possibility at any time. The best thing that the Central American people can do is to mobilize ourselves to prevent it," she concluded.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Junta Repression Charged

PA061615 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] With the dictatorship, El Salvador is a huge prison in which any worker, peasant and student may be the target of indiscriminate repression. Hundreds of Salvadorans are currently tortured in the junta's clandestine jails. There are currently 600 political prisoners who are subjected to mistreatment without trial and are constantly harassed by the repressive forces. In the face of this situation, we appeal to the humanitarian organizations of the world, to the institutions which watch over human rights and to the conscience of all peoples. We ask them to form an international front of solidarity with the Salvadoran political prisoners and to demand that the torture be ended and the prisoners immediately released.

Central Front Actions

PA061614 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[War bulletin of the FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango area -- signed by Commander Salvador Guerra]

[Text] On 1 April, our revolutionary forces ambushed an enemy patrol in the road from (Guarjila) to San Isidro in Chalatenango Department. During heavy fighting, we inflicted seven casualties on the enemy, including two noncommissioned officers. We had one wounded. On 2 April, our forces entered San Antonio Los Ranchos where we inflicted two casualties on the enemy. On 3 April, our revolutionary columns entered San Isidro where they attacked the enemy headquarters, inflicting 20 casualties on the enemy and recovering 28 rifles, including M-16s, carbines and Garands, one communications radio, one 81-mm mortar, one 130 machinegun [as heard] and several knapsacks with ammunition. We also captured five enemy soldiers. United to fight until the final victory; revolution or death, we will win.

Appeal to Government Workers

PA061701 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Government workers have constantly been the victims of the voraciousness of the electioneering political parties. This is evident now that the dictatorial mummies of the past have been brought back to life through the electoral farce. They are already fighting like cats and dogs for even the minor government posts. The lack of job security is now a specter that hovers over all government workers and their families. This is added to the freezing of wages, the despotism, the militarization of some job centers, the unjustified dismissals and the increasing cost of living.

In the face of this situation, the government workers are organizing in workers' committees and they must continue to do so whether or not they are in touch with the people's organizations. With organization, we will be able to face the dictatorship. In each office or work center, there should be a combative workers' committee. The government workers must begin hindering all the activity of the dictatorship. Government worker, join the struggle!

Electricity Substation Attacked

PA090352 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Apr 82

[War report from the FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa Hill sector -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] At 0245 on (?6 April), an FMLN column led by Commanders (Dimas Rojas) and (Ramon Acevedo) carried out two acts of sabotage in Soyapango. The target of the first action was the [word indistinct] electric power substation in that city. It was attacked with artillery fire [words indistinct], causing the interruption of electrical power throughout San Salvador from 0245 to 0330. The National Guard post at the substation was also hit.

The second action was carried out at the same time. It involved the detonation of charges on the (Las Mulas) bridge, on the road from Soyapango to Ciudad Delgado. The bridge was seriously damaged and the enemy troops will not be able to use it. Our companeros maintained a military readiness [words indistinct] but the enemy (?did not appear), showing its low fighting moral. Our forces withdrew at 0400 without problem. Issued on Guazapa Hill at 1600 on 6 April 1982, year of the great victories of the people. [Signed for the joint command; Commander Raul Hercules, [name indistinct] Rogelio Martinez, Alejandro Montenegro and [name indistinct]. United to fight final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Prisoners End Hunger Strike

PA090159 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Communique issued by the Committee of Political Prisoners of El Salvador, date and place not given]

[Text] The committee of political prisoners of El Salvador announces to the Salvadoran people and other peoples of the world that the glorious 2-week hunger strike staged by the political prisoners at the Mariona jail and the women's prison has been culminated. This militant activity was carried out for the following purposes:

1. To demand the immediate, unconditional release of all political prisoners and clarification of the status of missing persons.

2. To achieve the repeal of decrees 507 and 943 because they are illegal and unconstitutional and because they undermine the prisoners' dignity.

3. To achieve an end to the generalized repression of the people.

4. To achieve an end to the abuses carried out against political prisoners in the jails and against (?domestic) and international human rights institutions.

5. To demand the transfer of political prisoners who are presently being held by the repressive forces or at the military garrisons of the dictatorship.

6. To demand respect for the lives and physical safety of political prisoners.

The sacrifice of the hundreds of people who joined in the activity received support and backing from the world's peoples, as well as from progressive organizations that are struggling for just causes. The hunger strike staged by the committee of political prisoners of El Salvador was received with apparent indifference by the members of the ruling junta, which is currently crumbling noisily into the abyss of history amidst a profound political crisis that has led to the establishment of a National Constituent Assembly dominated by the country's reactionary extreme rightwing.

Southeastern Front Report

PA100443 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] We shall now present a war communique from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, in El Jicaro zone, Usulutan Departments.

[Begin relay] This is the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. On 8 April we had a [words indistinct]. In the morning hours the enemy army stationed in the (Samay) and El Espino cantons tried to enter our zone of control in El Jicaro and [word indistinct]. Our forces maneuvered and encircled the enemy forces which had installed an artillery piece.

At 1430 our forces compelled the enemy to abandon the position. In this operation we recovered a 81 mm cannon with all its accessories, and 15 shells for the same, ammunition clips, 3 M-16 rifles and 3 hand grenades. During the operation we inflicted two casualties on the enemy and an undetermined number of wounded. We report the heroic death of a companero.

At 2130 FMLN forces in a single attack made strong simultaneous harassment with RPG 2 rocket-launcher fire and M79 grenade launchers and rifle fire on the enemy troops protecting the (Urca) bridge over the Lempa River, in the San Marcos Lempa and San Nicolas Lempa posts and compelled the enemy to send reinforcements to these posts.

At 0300 an enemy convoy on the way to Zacatecoluca, San Nicolas Lempa was ambushed. The enemy suffered 10 casualties and the destruction of an armed personnel carrier. In the attacks on these posts, the enemy suffered five casualties while we, on our part, report three slightly wounded. Our forces withdrew at 0530 without problems. United to fight to the final victory. Revolution or death, we shall win. Commander Juan Ramon Medrano. [end relay]

San Marcos Lempa Action

PA120052 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] We will now transfer our transmission to our mobile unit which is sending us a recording from Usulutan Department on the heavy fighting that has occurred in San Marcos Lempa and the coastal road with the participation of the united people and the five organizations which make up the FMLN: the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], the Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP], the Peoples Liberation Armed Forces [FAPL], the Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] and the forces of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC]. Here is the report from Usulutan.

[Begin recording] Radio Venceremos, the official FMLN mouthpiece, is accompanying the FMLN columns in this struggle to obtain peace [words indistinct]. The FMLN has continued to carry out its plans throughout the country. These plans were drafted by our general command. On this occasion, the forces of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front are involved in a military operation here in San Marcos Lempa near the Lempa bridge over the coastal road 82 km east of San Salvador.

Tonight FMLN columns have been deployed through the town's roads to this place. Now at 2330 on 8 April, heavy fighting has started here in the San Marcos region. Right next to the Radio Venceremos mobile unit, there are some members of the operational command of the FMLN military activity.

We must stress that this operation is being carried out under the banner of revolutionary unity as a single fist, the five revolutionary organizations which make up the FMLN, are getting ready to deal a heavy and demolishing blow to the enemy. Here we have the presence of militia guerrilla units of the FPL, the PRTC, the FARN, the FAPL and the ERP which are the members of the FMLN.

The joint executive military command is made up of commanders (Arnulfo), Santos Lino Ramirez, (Gustavo), (Roberto), (Lorenzo) and (Walter). They are the heads of this operation. The general command of this operation is made up of Commanders (Hernando Torres), Juan Ramon Medrano, (Ramon) and (Pablo). The fighting is increasing, we just heard more shooting [words indistinct] (?using) home-made mortars, rifle fire, (?M-79) grenade launchers [words indistinct], 90-mm cannons which were recovered from the enemy.

We have here Commander Ramirez: [Question] Could you tell our people the objective of this attack against enemy positions?

[Answer] [words indistinct] San Marcos Lempa. [words indistinct] from our position in order to [words indistinct] a new kilometers from Usulutan. This (?checkpoint) is located near (?Castana) [words indistinct] [end recording]

We are listening to a report sent by our mobile unit in Usulutan, where the five FMLN organizations launched demolition attacks against enemy positions in San Marcos Lempa and various places on the coastal road. We are now continuing to listen to this recording sent from Usulta: [Begin recording] [Question] While fighting increases, our combatants advance on enemy positions. We will now talk with one of the leaders of the operational command of the revolutionary forces. We have here Companero (Arnulfo). Could you tell us what positions the enemy is occupying here in San Marcos Lempa.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] very important as regards to [passage indistinct]

[Question] We will now talk with Companero (Roberto). He will inform us about the present situation.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] several bazooka shots and artillery fire. The enemy is now confronting [words indistinct] [end recording]

We continue to listen to a report that our mobile unit sent from Usulutan on battles underway in San Marcos Lempa and other places on the coastal road. The five FMLN revolutionary organizations, in coordination and [word indistinct] have attacked enemy positions. Here we have the report:

[Begin recording] [Question] We are being told that heavy fighting is underway in the eastern sector of the coastal road. [Words indistinct] in El Playon. Here we have Commander Ramirez who will tell us about this.

[Answer] We just established contact with the companeros in El Playon who said that enemy forces clashed with our [word indistinct] and that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

D'Aubuisson Victory Discussed

PA111635 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] The question no longer is whether Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson will direct the so-called National Unity Government that has been under negotiation for the past week in the Yankee Embassy, headquarters of proconsul Deane Hinton.

The United States, Duarte himself -- who until recently was a bitter enemy of D'Aubuisson -- and all the other political parties that participated in the election circus, have recognized the assassin of Monsignor Romero, the supreme chief of the death squadrons, as the main figure of the future government. They don't know yet, of course, how to introduce him to the people and the world, but Roberto d'Aubuisson's arrival in power is the main result of the election farce.

The National Conciliation Party, PCN, of the dictatorship has arisen from the garbage can of history. This is the party of institutionalized corruption and repression that was set aside by the 15 October coup. Everything else is just a facade.

Who will be the next president? What decorative post will be set aside for Duarte and other Christian Democrats? And what lies will they tell about a National Unity Government elected by the people as a result of elections and a democratic beginning?

Behind statements and maneuvers, it is clear that the oligarchy has secured its objective; reestablishing the situation that existed before 15 October. And they have done it legally, without a coup, through elections.

The right had retaken control of the armed forces much before this. Persons like Garcia, Diaz Casanova and Flores Limas were guaranteeing that out of the 15 October proclamation. Out of the ideals of many democratic officers and soldiers who understood the people, nothing remains in the armed forces. But they had to continue talking about a revolutionary junta, about reforms. They had to use a Duarte, with a confused and ridiculous idea about to communitarianism, and a Morales Ehrlich, who like a defective record, speaks about agrarian reform while thousands of peasants are being killed.

Officers and soldiers are now asking themselves: What was the purpose of 15 October? What for, if all the efforts have led to a more corrupt and repressive oligarchic regime? What was the purpose of agrarian reform?

This is being asked by the peasants who were fooled, the peasants who had hoped that the reform, which was still-born, would bring a solution. What for, if after all this the most reactionary landowners, directed from Miami by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, have seized power?

There are answers to all these questions. Thousands of Salvadorans have asked themselves the same questions during the 2 and 1/2 years of the junta. The response that the great majority of the members of the formerly great Christian Democratic Party gave was to abandon the ranks of opportunism and to join the people within the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The response of many officers and soldiers was to abandon the struggle against their people, to surrender their weapons and to join our revolutionary army.

The response of thousands of peasants was to believe no longer in promises that would never be fulfilled, but to struggle as soldiers of the popular army who advance on the cities. Salvadorans [words indistinct] dictatorshi people's movement, coups and reformist promises [words indistinct] restoring the dictatorship. For the first time in our history, the road to breaking this fatal circle is open. Today we have a strong revolutionary movement. Today we have an experienced army and a people getting ready for insurrection. All you have to do is join us.

GUATEMALA

CIVIL DEFENSE TO BE ISSUED AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

PA080346 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0214 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The army reported today that the Guatemalan military government has responded to the most violent insurgent attack since the new government took power 2 weeks ago by deciding to send automatic weapons to the civil defense patrols in the northern zone of the country, which was attacked by guerrillas last weekend.

An Army spokesman said that the military government has equipped the civil defense patrols in the areas surrounding Rabinal, 140 km north of the capital, with M-1 [as received] rifles, "so that they can defend themselves against the guerrillas." The Army spokesman said that the insurgents, in defiance of a request from the junta to lay down their weapons, attacked Rabinal and neighboring Nicabaj last weekend, killing 13 civil defense patrolmen and 8 civilians. This was the largest number of casualties since the three members of the current junta deposed rightist President Romeo Lucas Garcia in a bloodless coup d'etat 2 weeks ago.

Junta leader Gen Efrain Rios Montt exhorted the guerrillas to lay down their weapons, warning that if they did not, they would be shot down. However, groups of insurgents who rejected the offer took over several radio stations during the weekend and denounced the military government.

The Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) in particular, one of the four main leftist groups in Guatemala that recently united under the flag of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, condemned the coup as a farce. The EGP said that the new authorities are accomplices of the overthrown government, which they accused of being responsible for unlimited repression.

Groups of human rights defenders have accused the rightist paramilitary organizations, allegedly linked to the government of the deposed Lucas Garcia, of having murdered a large number of the 3,500 people, most of them noncombatants, who have died in Guatemala during the past year as a result of the political violence.

INCREASED BRITISH VIGILANCE REPORTED IN BELIZE

PA121810 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Authorities in Melchor de Mencos, Peten, have reported that British soldiers have increased in numbers and vigilance along the border with Guatemala, because it is feared that actions similar to those in the Malvinas Islands could take place here. The sources indicated that in the days before the occupation of the Malvinas Islands by Argentine troops, there were practically no British soldiers along the border. There were guards only in the area around the Benque Viejo customs post, and they were Belizean.

When the events in the Malvinas became known, the inhabitants of Belize expressed concern and there were rumors to the effect that "Guatemala would do the same to Belize and that troops would invade the territory at any moment." This led the British troops that have been stationed in Belize for the past several years to step up vigilance along the border with Guatemala, particularly in the jungle areas bordering Peten. Authorities in Peten indicated that several "Harrier" airplanes have also overflown the area next to the border.

HONDURAS

AMBASSADOR TO UN VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFLICT

PA130030 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] If the United States and the Soviet Union want to test their strength, let them do it outside Central America. The applicability of the internationalization of peace must be the dream of all the Hondurans and Central Americans who want to live in peace. This is the interpretation that Enrique Ortez Colindres, the new Honduran ambassador to the United Nations, gives to the internationalization of peace.

[Begin recording] I believe that the applicability means that the plan be implemented and that positive results be obtained. I think that the idea of internationalizing peace can have the following results and aspects: First, we know that violence exists in Central America and we know who is creating that violence. In my opinion, the Honduran proposal diffuses a bomb and proves that we are not generating this violence. Therefore, another positive result from this proposal would be to change the image of Honduras as an aggressor.

Second, as to how to implement the proposal, we clearly realize that Central America is a geopolitical area in dispute, and that (?two powers are influencing the region.) I think that the Honduran proposal is aimed at making Latin American countries aware of the fact that if the two great powers -- the two great antagonistic systems -- want to fight against each other, they should not do so in Central America, they should look for another battleground.

Third, I also believe that [words indistinct] the Honduran Government had been giving sporadic and separate statements on international matters, and this can be very delicate in foreign policy, when the entire context has not been spelled out.

Today, we believe that the government of Roberto Suazo Cordova and the foreign minister have defined the Honduran international stand, which is authentic and pure. I think that it was very bad for us to build our international policy as an appendix of other countries' policies. During our trip, several governments asked us if the Honduran proposal was a complement to the Mexican proposal or a complement to President Reagan's proposal, or an appendix to what we could call [word indistinct] proposal given by President Lopez Portillo. By defining our proposal as a [word indistinct] we have made it clear that the Honduran stand is genuinely Honduran.

In my opinion, this proposal will surely go forward without any hurry and in the future will make our country appear a serious nation concerned about peace and institutional democracy, and above all, a country which maintains good faith with its neighbors. As the popular saying goes, we have told the world to search us, and we have told the others to put their hands up so that they, too, can be searched. This is a courageous stand.

I would like to cite another strongpoint of the proposal: That is the support that it has received from the Honduran Armed Forces. As you know, the armed forces have acted in a gentlemanly fashion when, as happened in other countries such as Venezuela, after holding power for many years, they transferred the government to the civilians in a democratic way. This has given much credibility to the proposal because it is no longer the militarymen who (?defend) the civilians but it is the civilians who give credit to word of the militarymen. [end recording]

SANDINISTS ATTACK, WOUND CIVILIANS IN GUAMBUCO

PA122018 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of Good Friday, Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] troops again violated Honduran territory, with the tragic result that two civilians, one of whom was a priest, were seriously wounded by shots they fired at a moving vehicle. According to official reports from the Honduran Public Security Forces [FUSEP], the border incident took place near the town of Guambuco. The name of the hospital where the victims were taken is unknown as yet.

This is the first military attack carried out by Sandinist troops against Honduran civilians during Holy Week, and it coincides with public statements made by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, that all military men in Nicaragua must be ready and alert to an upcoming attack that will allegedly be staged by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, who have been preparing it while on Honduran territory.

The official FUSEP communique notes the following: Once again entering Honduran territory, EPS units attacked a passing vehicle on the road that leads to Guambuco. As a result of this surprise attack, two of the five persons in a Toyota station wagon were seriously injured. According to available information, the car was being driven by Rev (Moises Blandez) when it was attacked by the Sandinists. One of the persons in the car was hit in the left thigh and the Reverend himself also sustained some injuries.

The communique announces that a new bulletin will be issued in the next few hours to explain this border incident in greater detail, as the place where these events took place in some distance from the military garrison serving the areas bordering Nicaragua. Meanwhile, FUSEP announced yesterday that the official reaction to Friday's Sandinist attack will be forthcoming today.

NICARAGUA

ARCE ON U.S. SUPPORTING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA101351 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, FSLN Political Committee coordinator, said that since it was learned that the U.S. Government, through the CIA, would help the counterrevolutionary groups, a qualitative improvement has been observed in the counterrevolutionaries' arsenal. Commander Arce mentioned the explosives used in the destruction of the bridges over the Rio Negro and Ocotal, which were presented to the people by state security, and Wednesday's simultaneous attacks, including the use of mortar fire, against three border posts. He said it is evident that such weapons cannot be purchased at the guerrilla level and can only be obtained with the support of government forces.

Here is what Commander Bayardo Arce said when he was interviewed on this subject:

[Begin recording] A few weeks ago, we pointed out that since it was learned that the U.S. Government would give economic and technical assistance, through the CIA, to the counter-revolutionary groups, a qualitative improvement has been observed and they definitely have a greater amount of weapons that cannot be purchased at the guerrilla level. I believe all the people saw the kind of explosives used in the destruction of the Rio Negro bridge and in yesterday's attacks, with mortar fire, grenade launchers and modern rifles, when one of the prisoners was presented in public. This demonstrates that government forces are supporting the counterrevolutionary groups and it is logical that this has to be demonstrated with a qualitative improvement.

Our people and government have been forced to impose this state of emergency, this state of alert, because the whole proven destabilization campaign against Nicaragua, plus the threats of large-scale aggression, are not merely rhetorical but a true fact that can be felt with the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups. We obviously don't believe that the counterrevolutionary groups' activities will end the people's power, but it is making our efforts to reconstruct the country more difficult. It is more difficult for the workers to strive for a better standard of living to which they are entitled because of their historically downtrodden situation due to the dictatorship. All this further commits us to the answer which will have to be given in the future and which we have already given to the activities of the enemies of the revolution. [end recording]

BORGE ADDRESSES WORKERS ON NATIONALISM, UNITY

PA092008 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] This Holy Week we worship Christ by behaving ourselves, by defending the interests of the fatherland, by working for future generations, by not drinking liquor, by not kneeling before imperialism and by not surrendering the fatherland to foreigners. This is what commander of the revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, said yesterday at the Julio Buitrago sugar mill.

The Sandinist leader also stressed that those who love their fatherland are ready to sacrifice and die for it. Let's listen to Commander Borge:

[Begin recording] Those who have sold out their fatherland cannot love it. The heirs of those who signed the Chamorro-Bryan treaty and who sold Nicaragua for $3 million cannot love their fatherland. Those who are always whining before the U.S. ambassadors in our country cannot love their fatherland. Those who tremble with fear when imperialism threatens us cannot love their fatherland.

Those who are ready to die for their fatherland love their fatherland. Those who dig trenches to stop the enemies of our country love their fatherland. Those who are willing to sacrifice for their children love their fatherland. Those capable of sacrificing themselves for future generations love their fatherland. Those of us who have fought all our lives so that all our people will be free to love the fatherland.

Those who have fought so that our people will be slaves cannot love the fatherland. Moreover, they are liars, hypocrites, cowards and traitors because when they speak of patriotism they mean the United States. When they speak of loving the fatherland, they mean the love that they have for the Yankees. When we speak of love for the fatherland, we mean the love we have for Nicaragua and the absolute confidence we have in our working class.

Our working class can temporarily be confused. Many of those who talk to the working class about union freedom, about the freedom that the working class should have to organize into various groups are really telling the working class to be divided.

This afternoon I asked some cement plant workers how many organizations the wealthy have in this country. What is the foremost organization of the wealthy in this country, what is called private enterprise? It is COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise]. How many organizations does the working class have? Six. We are so stupid that we are divided while they are united. They also tell you: You have the right to be divided. Of course, because they want you to be divided. Why aren't they divided? Why don't they organize four or five COSEP's? [words indistinct] the unity of the bourgeoisie class. If they thought there were [words indistinct] or organization for them, they would have four or five COSEP's leading them, each one in different directions. However, they are not dumb, they tell the working class: You should struggle for union freedom, in other words, for division. Of course, divide and conquer and if they keep you divided, they will defeat you.

The interests of the working class cannot be demanded with strength and force if the working class is not united. Furthermore, the working class should not struggle for crumbs. The working class should not struggle for 5 more pesos. The working class should struggle to occupy the historic place it is destined to fill, to occupy the vanguard role in the revolutionary process and to be the leader of this revolutionary process. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS LETTER LISTS GOVERNMENT 'ERRORS'

PA110301 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Apr 82 p 15-A

[Text] Jose Esteban Gonzalez R, member of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission, has sent an open letter to one of the commanders who practice despotism in Nicaragua. In his letter, Gonzalez lists the errors committed by the Nicaraguan Government.

The more representative facts and situations are:

1. Unilateral and repeated changes in the membership of the government junta and the Council of State, expelling democratic organizations from it.
2. Promulgation of laws contrary to freedom of expression and information.
3. Imprisonment, threats and abuses against newsmen and information media.
4. Arbitrary closing of free newspapers and radio stations.
5. Persecution and arrest of labor and peasant leaders
6. Unexplained crimes of well-defined political tendencies.
7. Massacres of peasants in several parts of the country.
8. Creation by the FSLN of fascist-style shock troops to attack those who do not think like the government.
9. Harassment of Indian groups (Misurasata case).
10. Passing laws with retroactive segments violating universal norms of civilized rights.
11. Seizure of legitimate properties (houses, farms, businesses).
12. Usurpation of judicial power functions by the military sector.
13. Infamous trails and absurd sentences to long years in prison of innocent and absent persons. Also the use of debased proceedings unworthy of civilized persons.
14. Abuse and murder of prisoners including minors, old persons and cripples without explanation or punishment of guilty parties.
15. Hampering of justice by the military sector when criminal officers are accused.
16. Refusal of the authorities to admit the existence of hundreds of missing persons and refusal to cooperate with humanitarian institutions.
17. Harrassment of the church and plans to divide it.
18. Manipulation of children and adolescents, taking advantage of their poverty, to submit them to FSLN plans.

Gonzalez, who addresses his open letter to Daniel Ortega, and many other Nicaraguans, asks for the fulfillment of what was stated by the foreign ministers of the continent in the 18th OAS consultation meeting of June 1979, which contributed so much to the downfall of the Somoza regime.

On this occasion, the resolution established the bases for the solution of the Nicaraguan problem.

1. "Immediate and definite replacement of the Somozist regime.

2. "Installation in Nicaraguan territory of a democratic government which should include among its members the main representative groups opposed to the Somoza regime and reflect the free will of the Nicaraguan people.

3. "Guarantee of respect for the human rights of all Nicaraguans, without exception.

4. "Holding of free elections as soon as possible, leading to the establishment of a truly democratic government that will guarantee peace, freedom and justice."

Therefore, as long as there are no proper elections in Nicaragua, there will be no peace because the human right to elect one's rulers will be violated. Likewise, as long as the constant violation of human rights persists, there will be no peace either because peace is but the fruit of justice. Since the commanders with their despotism refuse to respect justice, they, with their bad government, promote the actions of those who only want justice.

The fulfillment of commitments is essential for people's coexistence. What was stated by the OAS must be fulfilled. Otherwise, no one will believe in it and the lies of the commanders will become the ominous norm of this government.

If we add to this, that many Costa Rica youths are training in Nicaragua to come here and do what the commanders are doing there, we, the Costa Ricans, can already imagine what lies ahead for us.

SERGIO RAMIREZ REITERATES DESIRE FOR PEACE

PA091725 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Nicaragua is the victim of the mistaken policy of those who in the Honduran Government and Army do not want to understand that it is to their advantage to achieve a deep understanding with the Nicaraguan revolution.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta and the Sandinist assembly, made this statement yesterday when he spoke to a meeting of health workers of Managua in the auditorium of the Maestro Gabriel Institute. Here is Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado's statement:

[Begin recording] We are going to continue to seek understanding with the Honduran Government and Army. We are going to continue to try to persuade and convince them that Nicaragua is a victim of the obstinate policy of those who do not want to realize that a deep understanding with the Nicaraguan revolution is the most advisable thing for the Honduran Government and Army. We are going to continue to try to convince them that we are carrying out our revolution within our borders, that we have never thought of stepping beyond our borders and that it is more to their advantage to neutralize those almost 5,000 Somozist guardsmen concentrated in more than 16 camps in the three Honduran departments which border on Nicaragua: Gracias on the Atlantic, El Paraiso and Choluteca. This is really what they should do. They should accept our invitation to establish joint patrols of Sandinist people's army and the Honduran Army to watch our borders. They should agree to have the Honduran defense minister meet with our defense minister, Commander Humberto Ortega.

We want no conflict with either the Honduran Government or Army. We want to live in peace with them. We don't want them to continue to be manipulated by the sinister forces which seek to destabilize our process and to use them for that destabilization.

We have been patient and mature. We have been telling our people that we must have patience despite our martyrs. Each time the enemy kills a companero border guard and takes refuge in Honduras we have to muster all our patience and calmness so that [words indistinct] this is not easy to accept. It is not easy to accept those actions which cost the lives of young, [word indistinct] and brave Nicaraguans who defend our borders. These are Nicaraguans whose bodies we have to turn over to their mothers and families. These are Nicaraguans who have fallen in battle to defend Nicaragua's territorial integrity and to defend the revolution.

Nevertheless, we know that we will not solve the (?problem) of our national security by (?waging war) with the Hondurans. This is an integral matter and we know that it does not even depend on those Hondurans who let themselves be used in imperialism's game. It depends on an understanding that we have to obtain in all senses with those who are responsible for this new escalation of aggression, with those who supply the weapons, logistics, training and money for those destabilization plans. [end recording]

Companero Ramirez Mercado reiterated that Nicaragua wants to reach a political understanding with the U.S. Governemnt. He added: We do not think that war is a solution but this does not mean that we are unwilling to face the enemy in the terrain that it chooses. However, what we want is peace.

[Begin recording] We are going to make all (?possible) efforts to consolidate peace so that an aggression will not occur and so that we will continue to develop in peace. That is our goal. Our goal is not war but peace. We are going to struggle to consolidate that peace. Meanwhile, to defend peace, we have to remain on a war footing.

About 15 days ago, a U.S. congressman who is a friend of our revolution... [Ramirez makes an aside] because we cannot see the United States just black-and-white. We do not have [words indistinct] the United States but a sector, the reactionary proimperialist sector; because the U.S. people are noble and generous people who are manipulated many times over and they do not want to have a confrontation. You know that according to polls, 85 percent of North Americans want the Reagan government to get out of El Salvador; 85 percent of North Americans do not want the Reagan government to continue to supply weapons and military advisers to El Salvador. They do not want to be involved in an armed conflict in Central America. They reject the idea that the United States might (?once again experience in its history) another Vietnam war. Those people have honest representatives, some honest representatives, in the Congress. The day that we held an alert exercise in the country this representative of whom I was speaking telephoned us to ask why we had placed the hospitals on a state of alert and why were we rapidly getting the hospital beds ready for possible war wounded since the United States was not going to invade us. He said he could guarantee us this. I told him that the problem is not that we only fear an invasion of the U.S. Navy or that (?400 or 20,000) Marines will land in Nicaragua but that there is a political desire for a military situation to occur in the country. If this is not so, why are 5,000 Somozist guardsmen concentrated on the other side of the border? It is impossible for a government not to see that there are 5,000 armed men training there. This needs logistics and support. This needs trucks with food. This needs (?vehicles). This needs people going to see them. This needs logistical support from Tegucigalpa. This cannot be hidden and this can only be done with the consent of the U.S. Government and of sectors of the Honduran Government. [end recording]

UPCOMING U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS CRITICIZED

PA090425 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The Readex 2-82 U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, involving 39 warships and 200 aircraft, demonstrate that the Reagan administration persists in increasing tension in this area.

Further, without waiting, the Pentagon is already preparing another display of force near the Cuban coast. The U.S. naval command has announced that immediately following the Readex 2-82 maneuvers, additional simulated war actions will take place: Ocean Venture which will run from 22 April through mid-May.

Pentagon representatives said 45,000 soldiers, 69 naval units, including the Independence and Forestal aircraft carriers, B-52 strategic bombers and AWACS will be used in this maneuver.

Statements made by the commander of the operations group stationed in Key West, (R. McKenzie), prove that one of the objectives of these maneuvers is to show Cuba the potentials involved in the transfer of large military forces to that region.

According to information from members of the naval force, during the maneuvers, they will simulate an intervention in Puerto Rico and a planned landing of troops at Guantanamo, a U.S. military base on Cuban territory, which the United States controls illegally.

These U.S. demonstrations of force in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic show Washington's intention to continue its aggressive actions toward progressive, sovereign and independent governments.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HONDURAN NOTE ON SETTLEMENT

PA091544 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Will Honduras fulfill the Guasaule agreement? Although a year is quite a long time for a climate of tension, the note brought by the Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, Col Roberto Perdomo, described here as very important, is welcome if it responds to the initiatives of peace and dialogue our country made to that sister nation, conforming to the spirit of the Guasaule agreement, postponed not precisely through any fault of Nicaragua.

It is said the Honduran note invites the Nicaraguan foreign minister to talk with his Honduran colleague. It would be interesting, however, to know if such talks will revive the May 1981 agreement which still exists. That agreement refers to the reduction or elimination of incidents that cause tension along the common border, such as airspace violations, Honduran military incursions into Nicaragua, sabotage and murders committed by the Somozist bands allowed to operate freely and sometimes even protected by sectors of the Honduran military and so forth.

None of the proposals which Nicaragua has made throughout the year can be branded as unreal or harmful to Honduran interests. On the contrary, our efforts for a dialogue through peaceful means and based on mutual respect have been inseparable from our efforts to find peace with Honduras and the world.

The facts, however, are hard and cannot be disguised. The commitment which certain Honduran military sectors have with U.S. policy in Central America, particularly concerning Nicaragua and its revolution, have turned them into protectors of genocidals, provocateurs and mercenaries brought together by the Latin American counterrevolution. The existence of counterrevolutionary camps in Honduras, a known and recognized fact throughout the world, and the tolerance of their activities is another hard fact.

Yesterday, almost before Commander Tomas Borge had finished denouncing the endless list of abuses and violations of our territory with the acquiesence of Honduran military sectors, new criminal actions were being reported from border sectors where the criminal Somozist bands and their new allies operate and are even protected.

In the face of this situation, the Honduran note is promising when, according to the spirit of the 1981 Guasaule agreement, the foreign ministers should have met long ago, just as the meetings of the defense ministers and chiefs of staff should have taken place long ago. Such meetings could have produced the dialogue or another Guasaule agreement to prevent the protection of boat hijackers and other such actions among the many Honduran provocations. The meetings could also have faciliated an exchange of views on common problems and the need to jointly draft a plan to eliminate all risks of "new incidents."

The causes of estrangement between both countries, therefore, continue latent in Honduras. Will this be the opportunity for Honduras to rectify the situation? We certainly hope so. The world knows that, more than Nicaragua, it is up to Honduras to supply most of the solution to the existing tension.

Let us hope the note will mark Honduras' first step toward a solution of the conflicts in a friendly and peaceful way, toward fulfilling the Guasaule agreement. So far, only Nicaragua has done everything in favor of peace and understanding between the two countries.

FDR'S CASTILLO WARNS AGAINST ENEMY TRAP

PA121430 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Apr 82

["Excerpt" of speech by Fabio Castillo, member of the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the FMLN-FDR, at a "political-cultural" ceremony sponsored by the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples, at the Elvis Diaz Institute in Managua on 11 April 1982, to mark the second anniversary of the founding of the FDR -- recorded]

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador brings together the genuine political forces fighting for the liberation and independence of our fatherland, forces fighting alongside the Central American forces to achieve the liberation and independence of Central America.

The FDR should not be considered a group of democratic sectors and revolutionary sectors, but rather an organization of all Salvadoran forces which, by virtue of being revolutionary, are also democratic, and those which, by virtue of being democratic, are truly revolutionary. The enemy, however, has tried in the past 2 years to cause a separation of the democratic and the revolutionary forces.

If we make a distinction between democratic and revolutionary sectors, considering them to be two different sectors, we will be falling into an enemy trap. We will be agreeing that there is a division between the Salvadoran political forces involved in the struggle.

The enemy, because he understands that unity is an essential factor in the struggle and an indispensable factor for victory, has consistently emphasized that division. The enemy says that so-called democratic sectors could talk, could hold negotiations, if they were to separated from the sectors which, by contrast, could be considered totalitarian rebels or insurgents.

We must reject this division, as we have indeed rejected it. The Salvadoran political forces so far have not fallen into the trap set by the enemy. However, we must remain on the alert to avoid falling into that trap in the future.

ANTI-U.S. FEELING MARKS REAGAN'S CARIBBEAN VISIT

FL121153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Another protest demonstration marked President Ronald Reagan's conclusion on Sunday of an alleged vacation in Barbados which he used to heap more abuse on Cuba and the Soviet Union and to promote his so-called Caribbean aid plan. Reagan first visited Jamaica, where he spent 19 hours and was feted by Prime Minister Edward Seaga. During his stay in Jamaica, Reagan was accused by former Prime Minister Michael Manley of slandering the latter's administration.

Reagan then went to Barbados, where he held a meeting in Bridgetown with heads of government of five small eastern Caribbean states. However, three other heads of government, including that of the largest island republic of the area, Trinidad-Tobago, refused to attend the clearly political and propagandist meeting.

The demonstrations repudiating Reagan's visit were numerous both in Barbados and in other Caribbean region islands and Guyana. To top it off, two of the heads of government who took part in the meeting with Reagan rejected his anti-Cuban lies. Hours before he and his 400 bodyguards returned to Washington, another anti-Yankee demonstration took place in front of the U.S. Embassy in Bridgetown, the capital of Barbados.

CASTRO, MARCHAIS SIGN JOINT PCC-PCF DECLARATION

FL130200 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], have signed a joint declaration on behalf of the two parties.

Attending the signing of the declaration were the members of the PCC Politburo, Jorge Risquet Valdez and Julio Camacho Aguilera, as well as Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat. Present for France were PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz and the PCF representative to Cuba.

GHANA DELEGATION VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL122030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Chris Bukari Atim, member of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council and chief of the Provisional National Coordinating Committee, and the Ghanaian delegation which he is heading toured the Isle of Youth.

Alfonso Hodge, Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee member and vice coordinator of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [as heard] accompanied the delegation on its tour which included the historical model prison and the house of friendship with the peoples.

The delegation also visited the Esbeec [basic secondary farm school] Mengistu Haile-Mariam, where hundreds of Ethiopian children are being educated. These children received the visitors with African folk songs and dances.

Bukari Atim thanked everybody for the welcome and said that this type of school, which teaches the youth that will later help the countries of his continent, is evidence of Cuba's internationalist spirit.

CEMA MEETING ON TRANSPORTATION OPENS IN HAVANA

FL130240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The 41st meeting of the CEMA section No 3 for maritime transportation affairs has opened at Havana Libre Hotel. The meeting which is scheduled to close on Thursday 15 April, is attended by representatives from the USSR, Hungary, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Romania and Bulgaria and is presided over by H. Rentner, GDR deputy minister of transportation.

The agenda of the meeting includes, among other aspects, the laying down of the basis for accords with third countries on maritime commercial navigation and the discussion of the measures implemented in the port of Havana to improve the handling of freight and port operations in general.

CONTINUED SUPPORT SHOWN FOR CASTRO'S 4 APR SPEECH

FL121331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Santiago de Cuba, the cradle of the revolution, was the stage for a heavily attended mass rally in support of the speech made by Fidel on 4 April during the closing of the fourth congress of the Union of Young Communists [UJC]. The crowd filled the esplanade at El Morro and Trocha, and expressed their combative support for our commander in chief's words. Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the party's Central Committee and its first secretary in Santiago de Cuba, congratulated the young people of the province for their achievements, charged them with the Sierra Maestra reforestation plan and urged them to successfully fulfill their commitment with Fidel at the UJC congress to contribute, with economic initiatives, 30 million pesos in honor of the 30th anniversary of the assault of the Moncada garrison.

In Ciego de Avila, workers, students, peasants, members of the armed forces and the people in general continue to demonstrate their support of Fidel's statements on 4 April. The best response was provided by the workers of the Enrique Varona sugar mill in the municipality of Chambas, the first in the province to meet its sugar production goal.

CULTURE MINISTER HART RETURNS FROM MEXICO

FL101630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1536 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, has returned to our country from a 4-day working visit to Mexico, invited by Fernando Solano, Mexico's secretary of public education.

During his stay in Mexico, Cuba's culture minister met with Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo to whom he delivered personal greetings from Fidel.

BARBADOS

ADAMS SUPPORTS CDB REJECTION OF AID PACKAGE

FL121115 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 10 Apr (CANA) -- Barbados prime minister, Tom Adams, has said that his government does not want to see the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) written off as the major clearing house of aid from Western donors to the region.

"I think the CDB deserves support," the Barbadian leader told a news conference, at which the bank's decision to reject an American aid package with political strings attached was raised.

Mr. Adams remarked yesterday: "As far as we are concerned, the United States was wrong to ask the Caribbean Development Bank to break its rules. But in the end it just comes down to the crunch -- it is a matter for the United States ultimately how it will distribute its aid...

"Don't read into what I'm saying... any suggestion that Barbados is joining in writing off the CDB. We by no means are. I think the CDB deserves support. There will be some bilateral schemes that are too small for the islands which the CDB can carry out."

Mr Adams added: "There are all kinds of possibilities at the Caribbean Development Bank, and there are 23 separate funds there, and funds can be released from one area to be used to help projects (that) funds from other areas cannot be used to help.

"There is nothing in the rules of the Caribbean Development Bank against earmarking funds for particular uses or particular regional schemes.

"There is nothing to prevent a country giving money to the Caribbean Development Bank to help Windward Islands Bananas generally, and if that were so Barbados would complain that it was excluded," Mr Adams told Caribbean and American reporters covering U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit.

GRENADA

BISHOP SLAMS CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

FL122300 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The recent visit by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the Caribbean region was designed to ensure that the area is reshaped in the likeness of those who have always been the oppressors of the poeple of the region.

According to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the visit by the U.S. President will only have negative effects on the workers in the Caribbean and Latin America. Commenting on the U.S. reasons for the Caribbean Basin Initiative, [CBI], Bishop siad that plan is aimed at keeping the region in poverty and furthering the interests of the rulers in the United States.

Prime Minister Bishop said it is a form of intervention when the United States, through the CBI, decide that the private sector must be the dominant side of the economy of the countries of the region.

[Begin Bishop recording] Ten million dollars for seven countries. Seven countries with a population of over half a million people to share $10 million is what [words indistinct] United States (?plan) amongst us, half a million people, $10 million. [end recording]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY REPLACES FOREIGN MINISTER

PA051517 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1451 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)-- President Antonio Guzman today dismissed Foreign Minister Manuel Enrique Tavares Espaillat, an official communique states.

The reasons for his removal were not immediately known. The post was assigned to Pedro Padilla Tonos, who has held the post of deputy minister for more than 7 years, the communique added.

Report Denied

PA051701 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1622 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)-- Dominican Foreign Minister Manuel Enrique Tavares Espaillat has not been replaced. The National Palace denied the report, attributing the publication of a decree announcing this change to an oversight.

Bruno Pimentel, chief of information of the presidency, hastily denied the report which had emanated from his office in the form of a communique, explaining that the decree published corresponded in reality to the one which designated Tavares' replacement during his absence from the country.

Tavares recently visited Mexico and Decree 3177, which assigned Deputy Foreign Minister Pedro Padilla Tonos to replace him temporarily, was published today announcing Tavares' dismissal.

Pimentel begged apologies for the oversight of his office and explained that Tavares Espaillat is still foreign minister.

GUYANA

DELEGATION TO DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

FL121940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 12 Apr (CANA) -- A four member delegation from Guyana is now in the People's Republic of Korea taking part in the celebrations marking the 70th birthday of Korean President Kim Il-song.

The Guyana delegation is being led by Vice President Steve Naraine.

Other members of the delegation are National Development Minister Robert Corbin, Health Minister Dr. Richard van West Charles and director general of the Guyana National Service, (GNS), Colonel Jose Singh.